The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth ave and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY. Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year, $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Substantial Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1873. NO. 49

FIRST EDITION.

Disaster on Lake Ontario.

Steamer Burned at Night

FOURTEEN PERSONS MISSING.

TORONTO, November 6.—The steamer Bavarian, bound from Hamilton to Toronto, with six cabin passengers, took fire about eight o'clock last night, seventy-four miles from shore, opposite Oshawa. The fire broke out in the cabin of the boat, near the engine, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The boats were immediately lowered and one went adrift and was lost. The passengers and crew got into the other boats, one of which contained nine persons, including the pilot, ladies' maid and seven of the crew. The other boat contained thirteen persons, including the first and second mate, purser and two passengers, a boy named James Clare, a Mr. Parmenter, of Toronto, and five of the crew. Both boats reached shore safely. There are fourteen persons to be accounted for, including Captain Carmichael; Mr. Fennyon, chief engineer; Wm. Spence, steward; Mrs. Hubbard and daughter, of Brooklyn; Miss Ireland, of Kingston, and Mr. Wier, of Chatham. They were not able to get into the boats. The last seen of Capt. Carmichael, he was on a plank in the water.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 6, 1873.

TRIAL OF TWEED—CONNELLY'S CASE.

The work of getting a jury in the Tweed trial is progressing. The counsel for the defense asked that triers be appointed and witnesses sworn to give the evidence to the triers. The request was denied and exceptions taken.

In the general sessions to-day a motion was made to quash the indictments found in 1871 against ex-Comptroller Connelly, on the ground that he was a co-defendant in the trial now pending against Tweed. The case is down for the 15th instant.

The proceedings in the Tweed case to-day have been entirely without interest, consisting only of the examination of jurors, all of whom, so far, have been excused.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Dr. Boltz, convicted of sending obscene matter through the mails and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from Ludlow street jail in woman's clothes.

THE STOKES JUROR PUNISHED.

In the Oyer and Terminer Court to-day, Judge Davis sentenced James D. Center, the eighth juror in the Stokes case, to thirty days imprisonment and a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars for the too free use of his tongue while the trial was progressing.

RIGHTS OF IMPORTERS.

In the case of Ulman against ex-Collector Murphy to recover alleged excessive duties, Judge Woodruff, of the United States Circuit Court has decided that under the act of 1864, prospective protest regarding the payment of duties on imported goods was void and useless.

A BANKRUPT RAILROAD.

The South Side Railroad of Long Island was taken possession of to-day, by trustees, who removed Rev. Mr. Sheppard from his position as manager. The road has a debt of $3,000,000.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT.

Henry C. De Rham, one of the oldest foreign merchants in this city, died suddenly this morning at his residence on Fifth avenue, aged eighty-nine. Mr. De Rham was, in 1826, one of the arbitrators in the famous Greek frigate arbitration, in which the Howlands and Bayards were concerned.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The American Missionary Association met at Newark, New Jersey, to-day. The report of the committee on the Chinese in America was read and a recommendation made to enlarge the field and prosecute the work with renewed vigor. Rev. Mr. Pond, in an address on the subject, said that the fifty thousand Chinese in California would hold the balance of power in United States if they became citizens, and they should be christianized before receiving the ballot. A report on the Indians stated that the advancement of this race in civilization and the arts of civilized life was encouraging. The report severely censured the practice of agents in cheating the Indians and indorses the peace policy of the United States government. The report on educational work in the South was encouraging, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on the subject. The Treasurer's report showed a total of expenditures during the year of $619,470, of which $73,018 was spent in the South, $5,613 on the Chinese and $15,748 on the Indians. The balance was on hand. The report supporting the several offices and publications. The receipts during the year amounted to $401,758.

CASUALTIES.

A Miner Killed near Ironton, O

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, November 6, 1873.

John Jones, a coal miner in the mines of the Belfont Iron Works Co., a few miles from Ironton on the Iron Railroad, was killed yesterday evening by the falling of a portion of the roof of the mines.

Blown Up in a Quarry.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., November 6, 1873.

George Gordon was blown up in a stone quarry near this place yesterday. His eyes were burned out and he was otherwise terribly mangled.

Buildings for the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—On account of the expensiveness of the buildings proposed in the plans recently selected by the Committee on Plans, none of the latter were adopted, but Messrs. Collins & Autwerth, of this city, were chosen architects to prepare, in concert with the Judicial General of the Commission and representatives of the State Supervisors, City Councils and Board of Finance, a new plan which will secure a less expensive structure and one which can be erected in time for the opening of the Exposition. Hon. Alex. Henry, Executive Mayor of this city, and ex-Gov. William Bigler were appointed to act as representatives of the Board of Supervisors.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Harris, first mate of the ship Sunrise, was arrested Wednesday night in San Francisco. He says he has not left the city since the arrival of the vessel in that port. The arrest caused much excitement. About one thousand people were in the vicinity of the county jail at the time of his arrest.

The President and Cabinet have gone to the Leesburg fair.

The total amount of foreign gold received at the Assay office, in Washington, from October 6th to date, is £1,491,853.

In the Udderzoot trial, at West Chester, the prosecution closed and the defense opened yesterday.

The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will meet in Philadelphia to-day, and decide the question of declaring a dividend. The matter has not previously been considered, notwithstanding the rumors.

It is denied, on the highest authority, that the St. Louis Mutual Insurance Company has sent an agent east to reinsure its policies in some of the eastern counties.

On October 14th the schooner Insdale ran ashore on Aton Island, in North Pacific ocean. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved. She had a cargo of furs.

The controversy between Judge W. W. Howe, late of the Supreme Bench of Louisiana, and the New Orleans *Times* has been amicably settled. The *Times* retracts its alleged libel with a proper apology, and Judge Howe withdraws his suit.

The steamship Cimbria, From Hanburg, arrived in New York yesterday.

President Potter, of Union College, at Schenectady, New York, has been notified of a new endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, the gift of a gentleman who desires his name and the details of the gift withheld for the present.

John H. Small, of the firm of J. H. Small & Co., manufacturing stationers, was found dead in the lake at the foot of Twenty-second street, in Chicago, yesterday morning. Supposed suicide.

The value of ore from Little Cottonwood last month was over a million dollars.

Three quite severe shocks of earthquake were felt at Austin, Nevada, yesterday. No damage done.

Parties in San Francisco are moving for the purpose of constructing a telegraph wire from Tucson, Arizona, to Guayamas, Mexico.

The agents of the Lowell Mills have decided to begin running on three-quarter time next Monday.

The steamer Gaelic, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The Commission to investigate the charges against Hon. Ezra Cornell, consisting of Gov. Seymour, John De Van Buren and Hon. William A. Wheeler, met yesterday in Albany and began the investigation.

General W. J. Hardie died at Wytheville, Va., yesterday morning.

Laura Keene, the well-known actress, died in New Jersey yesterday, at an advanced age.

LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS AT BUCYRUS.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., November 6, 1873.

At the evening session of the Convention, Rev. Dr. Conrad, editor of the *Lutheran Observer*, of Philadelphia, delivered the ablest paper ever heard in this State on the subject of the religious training of the young. The Doctor took the grounds that the Bible must not be excluded from the public schools, and on the other hand, sectarian education must be excluded to make good citizens. The State must educate morally as well as intellectually. All the available space in the large church was filled and the address was received with great favor.

THE DEVOTIONAL MEETING,

this morning, was conducted by Wm. Dewitler, M. D., of Ohio. Hon. S. S. Bloom read a paper on the advantages of the international series of lessons. Rev. G. A. Stelling, of Harrisburg, delivered an able address on teachers' meetings, and Rev. M. Sheeleigh, editor of the *School Herald*, preached a discourse on publishing the lesson papers.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Chester *Republican* charges Col. Talley with making an agreement, that if he were successful in the Assembly contest, he would take the power to grant licenses in Chester city from the Court, and vest it in Mayor Forwood.

The next State Senate, it is said, will have two contested seats, Nagle vs. Lamon in Philadelphia, and Waggonseller vs. Dill of Union county, the latter being elected by 23 majority.

Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne county, is mentioned by the Beaver *Argus and Radical* as a candidate for Supreme Court Judge, in the event of the adoption of the new Constitution, which provides for an increase in the number of Supreme Court Judges.

General.

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that "probably a surgical operation will now be necessary to get the notion out of Mr. Allen G. Thurman's head that he is in danger of being the next President."

The Boston papers begin to utter warnings to Ben. Butler not to attempt to lay impious hands on Sumner's Senatorial chair. If he does not heed them, they promise him a worse defeat than he sustained in his gubernatorial anticipations.

The New York *Express* derives a good deal of comfort and consolation from what it alleges to be the fact, that the Republican party is now governed by Democrats. It points to General Benj. F. Butler and Simon Cameron, John W. Forney and Governor Dix, Jim Nye and some others, in support of its theory. But who governed the Democratic party a year ago when it nominated Horace Greeley at Baltimore, and bowed down before Fenton and Sumner and Schurz?

Senator Schurz stated to a reporter in New York, on Saturday, that he had no intention of removing to Illinois, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Notwithstanding the fact that no election for Governor occurs in Tennessee until next fall, the politicians are already canvassing the merits of their favorites.

It is stated that if the next West Virginia Legislature is controlled by the Democrats, Henry S. Walker, Esq., late State printer, will be elected to the United States Senate. He is the representative man of the old Bourbon element in that State.

Saturday's *National Republican*, of Washington, observes that a certain clique of "Straight-out Democrats," including several prominent unreconstructed Southerners, are now at the National capital intriguing to secure the nomination of Senator Thurman, of Ohio, for the Presidency in 1876. The Springfield *Republican* thinks a surgical operation will be necessary to get the notion out of that gentleman's head that he is in danger of being the next President.

It is always the first step that costs. When the old dyed-in-the-wool Democrat is asked to let the old party, with all its old associations, go to its own place in the history of the proslavery era, and step forward into the new era of individual freedom and independence, he shudders and shrinks back and talks stupidly about an "indissoluble life," and a resurrection of the dead, and other fantastic nonsense. But let him take but the first step forward, and not all the party drill sergeants and truncheon flourishers on the globe, with Thurman, the ancient Pistol, at their head as "first families of Virginia" thrown in, could prevail upon him to take a step backward.—*Chicago Times.*

The Louisville *Commercial* recalls to mind a remark that the late General Humphrey Marshall made in a half jesting way one day, to the effect that he thought it wasn't worth while for the Democrats to get into power yet awhile. He wanted the Republicans to go ahead, pay the national debt, get the Treasury full, and then step out of the way, and let the Democrats have full sweep. "The fact is," he said, "we Democrats haven't had a chance at the public crib for years, and we are powerful hungry. I don't want anything done to injure the credit of the government, and I don't want to be bothered with economy and the trouble of paying debts, and I think it would be better to wait till we won't be bothered by considerations of that kind, and can take our swing at the Treasury with unembarrassed minds."

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

All the factories of Springfield, Ohio, are running a full force of hands, and some of them are running nights.

Most of the Dayton manufactories have reduced their running time to eight and nine hours daily.

An iron manufacturing company has been organized at Ogden, Utah, under the auspices of prominent Pennsylvanians.

The Boston *Advertiser* publishes a long summary of the manufacturing prospects of New England, which proves that the statements made by New York papers in regard to the discharge of operatives is greatly exaggerated. While poor people all over the country will certainly suffer to an unusual extent this winter, the general trade prospects are much brighter than the croakers would have us think they are.

If the currency is to blame for all of our troubles why is it that everybody that is in trouble wants currency? It reminds us of the school boy's definition of salt, as "the thing which makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any of it on them."

The *Iron Valley Reporter* says: Our furnace has been in blast over two years, the largest run it has ever made. It is now making number one iron, but it is probable that it will be blown out in a few weeks.

In a majority of cases the men employed at works owned by the coal carrying roads in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions started on the eight-hour system on the 1st inst., with reduced wages. The impossibility to get cash is the assigned reason for this in all these cases.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company published a notice to its employees that owing to the impossibility of collecting cash for iron already sold and delivered, or to sell for cash, its monthly payments in cash would cease on the 1st inst. Those who desired to work could do so, and the company would insure them supplies for their families, to the extent of their wages, and those who did not accept the regulation could stop work.

The rolling mill at Canal Dover has shut down.

The Massillon Rolling Mill can be ready in twenty days for the manufacture of bar iron, but the company will not start their mill until a better feeling exists in the iron market. A week ago the hands employed on the work were furloughed, and as soon as the present financial and iron troubles blow over, the work will again be pushed to speedy completion, and the rolls started to work.—*Massillon American.*

Partially by the force and more by the abuse of law, the arrangement between the national banks are permitted by law to be deposited with their redemption agencies. This forms a nucleus around which larger amounts, above what is required for the reserve deposits, accumulate, for all of these deposits it interest as may be in times of partial stagnation of business, which always occur at certain seasons of the year, money accumulates in country banks. These banks being liable, at those times, to make more profitable use of their funds, so that no legislation is necessary in order to make and receive interest thereon. The city banks, particularly those in the city of New York, are thus flooded with money at the present and for the reason that there is then no legitimate use for it anywhere. This money being loaned had for the purposes of legitimate trade and commerce that then so much need it, and for the want thereof these largehills, to the great injury of people of the whole country.

For these reasons only the legal tender should be found and interposed. In looking over the whole ground, no scheme has presented itself that would be so likely to accomplish the end in view as the substitution by Congress of the issue of a certain amount of legal-tender notes, that could at all times be converted into a currency interest-bearing stock of the United States, and for which the holder of such stock so authorized could at pleasure at any time receive legal-tender notes, with the accrued interest, from the day of issue of such stock to the day of its redemption. It is believed that a rate of interest no higher than 3 65-100 per cent. will be enough to absorb the desired amount of the circulation when not needed for commercial purposes, and low enough to force the return of the bonds in exchange for legal-tender notes at the times when the business necessities of the country shall require more currency.

This rate of interest, being just one cent a day for the use of one hundred dollars, would be popular with the masses of the people, because of the ease with which interest could be computed. Any amount for the known number of days that a bond may have run. It is very probable that the legally authorized amount of four hundred million dollars of legal tender notes need not be increased in order to carry out this scheme; and it is many months before that under the then changed condition of the currency, with no tendency to go into wild projects and stock speculations, the unissued balance of three hundred and fifty-six million dollars would, on account of its being readily obtained in exchange for the proposed stocks, be sufficient for the easy transaction of the legitimate business of the country at times when commercial wants shall need the largest amount. It is believed that with this new attribute of the legal tender notes, the parties who are now so clamorous for more paper currency will become satisfied that no more is needed; and that those who believe that it is mischievously redundant and a hindrance to the resumption of specie payments, will have opportunity to judge of the correctness of their preconceived opinions.

OUTSTANDING UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

The amount of outstanding national currency at the close of the fiscal year was as follows:

Legal Tender Notes	$356,000,000 00	
Deduct amount on hand	6,392,771 00	
Fractional Currency	44,799,365 44	$349,607,229 00
Deduct amount on hand	6,709,847 71	
		38,089,517 73
Demand Notes	79,967 50	
One Year Notes	88,705 00	
Two Year Notes	98,900 00	
Compound Int'st Notes	250 00	
Compound Inter't Notes	499,780 00	
		727,902 50
Total amount of Currency outstanding		$388,424,649 23

Conference of the Spragues With Their Creditors.

PROVIDENCE, November 6.—A large meeting of the creditors of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and A. & W. Sprague, was held this forenoon. Mr. Thurston, attorney for the Spragues, read a communication from the debtors, expressing the belief that if an extension of time is given, they can pay all obligations, and resume the print works, and perhaps other manufacturing property, and pledging their utmost efforts to that end. He added that the whole object of the Spragues was that the property should be devoted to the payment of the debts, and that the trustees to be appointed should be friendly to the house only so far as that after the debts are paid the property is to be restored. It was important that the appointment of this committee should be such that it would be impossible to say that anything was intended except that which was good for all. A committee was then appointed to confer with the Spragues in regard to the trust mortgage and the appointment of trustees.

The committee held a conference with the members of the Sprague firms and agreed upon Rufus Waterman, Amos D. Lockwood and George C. Nightingale as trustees, and reported their action to an adjourned meeting of creditors, by whom it was approved and the committee continued with powers to fill vacancies in their own body or trusteeships and approve deed of trust proposed.

Send on Your Orders

For White River flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front. TF

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

PROSPECTS FOR CUBA.

Recent Events Unfavorable to Her Independence.

Disposition of Our Government.

Coming Election in Texas.

Constitutional Question Raised

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6, 1873.

The capture of the Virginius and the successes of the Republican government in Spain have terminated all prospects of Cuban independence. The career of the Virginius was remarkable for the activity shown, having frequently eluded Spanish gunboats when fairly in their grasp. At the time of her capture she was not only freighted with a valuable cargo, but had on board a number of prominent persons indentified with the Cuban government.

The New Captain General

of the island has been appointed by the Spanish government to carry into execution the liberal measures of the Cortes with respect to the future administration of the West India possessions. The Minister of Colonies is also about to make a personal visit to the Spanish islands in the West Indies in order to acquaint himself with the actual condition of things. The disposition manifested by the parent government to put in force the liberal legislation effected through the friendly suggestion of our government, is considered as having inaugurated an era of prosperity and quiet on the Island. These things having come to pass, there will be but little hope of any congressional action, and under the circumstances, such action would be highly impolitic.

Feeling of Our Government.

Those who depend on the President to recognize Cuba can no longer hope for such favor. The course of the Spanish government at present is eminently satisfactory to our government.

The Texas Election

does not take place till the 24 of December. The campaign is being pressed on both sides. There is a prospect of trouble in the Legislature. A law of last winter authorized the election of a new Legislature. Two years ago Senators were elected for six years, and those elected declare the law unconstitutional and say they will not give up their seats. The question will go to the Courts and probably for the commencement of a bitter controversy.

The National Finances—Report of the Treasurer of the United States.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 4, 1873.

The report of Mr. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, contains the following views respecting the currency of money. He says:

On the subject of currency he says:

The greatest objection to an exclusively metallic currency is its want of elasticity. That there are regular if not recurring times in the wants of the trade trade require an expansion of the circulating medium to an amount much greater than is necessary at other times, is a fact patent to all conversant business men. When the times arrives for the purchase of the crops and other products of the country, and for their transportation from the interior to the sea-board and a market, immense amounts of currency are imperatively demanded for the purpose, which, when the mission is accomplished, are no wanted for any legitimate purposes of trade and commerce; and therefore seek, for the time being, other channels of profitable use. Unfortunately, not being needed as a medium of interchange of values, this then redundancy of the currency is driven into channels of wild speculation in fancy stocks and visionary enterprises, where it is stranded; and when again needed for the real wants of the people, for the proper transaction of the business of the country, it cannot be had, and the country suffers and languishes, the ministering of three hundred and fifty-six million dollars would, on account of its being readily obtained in exchange for the proposed stocks, be sufficient for the easy transaction of the legitimate business of the country at times when commercial wants shall need the largest amount. It is believed that with this new attribute of the legal tender notes, the parties who are now so clamorous for more paper currency will become satisfied that no more is needed; and that those who believe that it is mischievously redundant and a hindrance to the resumption of specie payments, will have opportunity to judge of the correctness of their preconceived opinions.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Railway Accident in England.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

Plebiscite Still Under Discussion.

Postponement of Tichborne Trial.

Germany's Invitation to the American Exposition.

England.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, November 6.—Sixteen thousand pounds were withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to New York.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT—BULLION FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, November 6.—Two railway trains came in collision near Durham this morning, and several persons were killed and injured.

Nearly half a million bullion was shipped for America to-day, three hundred thousand being for New York.

THE TICHBORNE CASE CONTINUED.

LONDON, November 5.—Mr. Hawkins to-day applied to the Queen's Bench for an extension of time for a further hearing in the case of the Tichborne claimant until November, 1874. The application was granted.

FRENCH MINISTRY UNCHANGED.

LONDON, November 7, 6 P. M.—The French ministry has not resigned. The special dispatch to the *Times* of yesterday, announcing the resignation, was premature.

Germany.

AMERICA'S INVITATION FOR 1876.

BERLIN, November 5.—Prince Bismarck, as Chancellor of the empire, has laid before the Federal Council the invitation of the United States government to Germany to participate in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, with a recommendation that it be accepted.

It is probable that the Reichstadt will soon be dissolved and elections for a new one ordered to be held in the last week of December.

France.

PROCEEDINGS IN ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, November 6.—The Assembly to-day by a unanimous vote re-elected M. Buffet as its President, the entire Left rising as the vote was announced. M. Leon Say submitted an interpellation on the failure of the government to order elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly within the time prescribed by law. Thursday next was assigned for debate on the interpellation. The left have been given a majority in six of the fifteen new bureaus of the Assembly. This bisects on the form of government is to be introduced and will be supported by many Republicans.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 6, 5 P. M.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £73,000; amount gone into the bank on balance, £50,000. Consols, 92@92¾. American securities—5-20's of '65, 91¾; do '67, 91 @ 91¾; new 5's, 90; Erie, 34¾; Turpentine, 31s 6d@31s 9d.

PARIS, November 6.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 5f francs 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Cotton flat and irregular; middling uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾d.; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,400; speculation and export 500. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 28s 3d. Lard 39s 3d. Turpentine 32s 6d. Others unchanged.

ANTWERP, November 6.—Refined petroleum 37 francs; 97½ francs for Prime American.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States, slowly rising temperature, northwesterly and easterly winds, increasing cloudiness and occasional rain in Virginia and Maryland.

For New England, northwesterly and southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Gulf States, northerly and northwesterly winds and clearing weather. For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain clearing in the evening. For the Lower Lakes, south-westerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather. For the Northwest and Upper Lakes and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, southerly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 6—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ills.	50	N.	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	48	N. E.	Fear.
Davenport, Iowa.	46	S. E.	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa.	49	S. E.	Fair.
Leavenworth, Kansas.	55	S.	Cloudy.
Lemont, Ill.	47	.....	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	55	N. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	56	E.	Cloudy.
New Orleans, La.	64	E.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	59	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	35	N. E.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	54	S. E.	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	62	.....	Foggy.
Shreveport, La.	61	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	45	.....	Clear.
Fort Gibson.	54	.....	Fair.
Galena, Ill.	39	N. W.	Fair.
Galveston.	60	E.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	41	S. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton.	50	N. W.	Cloudy.
La Crosse, Wis.	43	S. E.	Cloudy.

CRIMES.

The Washington Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., November 6, 1873.

Buck Grose, the negro arrested on suspicion of having fired the stables of the Express Company, has had a hearing, and was held in fifteen hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court. In default of bail he was committed to jail to await his trial. The principle evidence against him is that of a boy who saw him running from the stable and recognized him, and the finding of some articles in the stable belonging to him.

The Court Room Assassin.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—John Malone has been found guilty of assault with intent to kill James Kingswell while the latter was on trial for burglary and sentenced to seven years.

The jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation to mercy.

Boy and Girl Kidnapped.

CAIRO, November 6.—Duke Morrison and Adam Drummond were arrested here this evening on a small flat boat, on information given to the officials by a boy aged twelve or fourteen, named Ruhl. The latter charges them with kidnapping him from a point above Evansville, saying they wanted him to go hunting with them. Instead of hunting, he found it a thieving expedition, and states that under threats of death he has been forced to assist in robbing and securing plunder. The most outrageous charge against the men was of abducting a girl aged eighteen, named Josephine Watkins, from Evansville, and in proof Ruhl showed a letter from the girl, stating that she had been kept in close confinement and threatened with death if she attempted to escape. Sheriff Irwin and posse started at once, found the boat a few miles from the city and arrested the men. The girl states that she arrived with the family of Mr. Roquette, at Evansville, and was enticed to the boat Saturday evening. She had been closely watched since to prevent her escape and had suffered every indignity. The girl's story may be exaggerated, but she was evidently an unwilling prisoner, and declares she never expected to leave alive. The accused are in jail and will have an examination to-morrow. Ruhl and Miss Watkins are comfortably provided for and will appear against the prisoners.

Four Men Killed by Negroes.

LITTLE ROCK, November 6.—Yesterday two negroes, driving a two-horse team, stole some hogs from Dr. Eagle, one of the leading farmers of Lonake county. On missing his hogs Eagle, in company with two of his kinsman and Mr. James Sullivan, started in pursuit. One of the Eagles was an officer. About dark the party came up with the negroes, and took them in charge after a little struggle. During the night the negroes escaped, and reported to the neighborhood, which is composed almost exclusively of negroes, that the Ku-Klux had attacked them, and raised a posse of about thirty negroes to go in pursuit of them. This morning Eagle and his posse, proceeded in search of the two hog thieves, when they were suddenly confronted by an armed body of negroes who fired upon them, killing the men of the Eagle and mortally wounding Sullivan. On hearing of the affair the Sheriff of Lonake county summoned fifty men and went in pursuit of the perpetrators of the deed. The killing occurred near the line of Pulaski county and Lonake, and the Coroner went down tonight to hold an inquest over the bodies.

Execution of the Murderer Wade—Revolting Scenes at the Scaffold.

WILLIAMSPORT, November 4.—At forty minutes past one o'clock to-day an attempt was made to hang Wade, but the rope being too short, his feet struck squarely on the ground. He told the jailor to hurry up, as he had an appointment to dine in hell with the devil at two. He said the only thing troubling him is, whether the people he murdered are in heaven or hell. In his position he remained shouting, "Oh, Lord have mercy." The rope came off his neck and his body fell over heavily on the ground. He was carried upon the scaffold again, and after a long delay in arranging the rope the drop was again pulled. He fell this time less than three feet. His pulse continued to beat for seven minutes. After hanging twenty-seven minutes he was placed in a coffin and taken charge of by his friends. Many pieces of rope were cut off and carried away as relics by spectators.

Important Notice.

Business men should see advertisement of T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, this page. TF.

CUBA.

Address of the Captain General—Rejoicings Over the Capture of the Virginius—Latest War Bulletin.

HAVANA, November 6.—Captain General Jouvellar to-day issued an official address. He says there is nothing of such pressing interest to the public good and prestige and honor of nations as the restoration of a normal state of affairs in the island of Cuba. He proposes to subject every thing to this elevated consideration. Within the limits of the laws, the social question and the exigencies of the present epoch will be the object of special mediation and consequent study. Notwithstanding that war has been initiated, he will seek to determine the best plan for changing the condition of laborers, keeping in view the agricultural interests and the rights of proprietors. The maintenance of productive industry and the general good of the country he lays down as the basis of his policy, on the principle that the mission of all government is to protect. Consequently all fears that inconsiderate resolutions and extreme measures will be adopted ought to cease. Confidence must be renewed, for without it the re-establishment of public credit would be impossible. The address concludes as follows: "All may rest assured I will comply with the instructions of the National government to be untiring in my efforts to procure peace, encourage credit and pursue fraud, taking care that none of the great interests of the island suffer while I act as your Governor."

The public rejoicings last night over the capture of the steamer Virginius were most enthusiastic. The Governor's palace and all public buildings and many private houses were illuminated. Torchlight processions passe l through the principal streets, which were thickly hung with flags and tapestry. Serenades were given to the Captain General and the General of Marine. There will be a grand parade to-night of all battalions of volunteers.

Official dispatches from the Central department report that the insurgents under command of Vincente Garcia recently made a determined effort to break through Trocha, but met with a severe repulse at the hands contra Gueritlas, losing one hundred killed.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 6.—The *Evening Journal* puts the Senate at seventeen Republican, fourteen Democrats and one independent Democrat, and the Assembly at seventy-one Republicans, fifty-six Democrats and one independent Republican.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KAN., November 6.—The returns from eight districts stand, thirty-eight regular Republicans, thirty-three farmers and nine Independents. The other twenty districts will probably elect fifteen Republicans and five Grangers. The Senate holds over and the Republicans have a majority in that body of twenty-five.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., November 6.—The Kansas City *Times* has returns from ninety legislative districts in Kansas, showing the election of sixty-two opposition members and twenty-nine regular Republicans. The ten districts to be heard from cannot materially change the result as to the opposition majority on joint ballot. The Republican majority in the Senate of twenty being already over come by the opposition, with some votes to spare.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 6.—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* figures Williams' majority at thirty-six, with five towns in Muskegon county, three towns in Allegan county and one town in Kent county to hear from.

The Detroit *Democrat* figures Comstock's majority at thirty-seven. Two towns in Muskegon county, three towns in Allegan county and one town in Kent county to hear from.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, November 6.—Kemper's aggregate gain on Walker's majority in 56 counties and cities heard from, is 7,353, and the losses are 5,061, leaving a net gain for Kemper of 22,921.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Trouble on Southern Railroads—Companies Combining Against Strikers.

KNOXVILLE, November 6.—The employees of the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad having struck against the reduction of wages, the company have temporarily stopped the running of all trains.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., November 6.—Representatives of seventy southern railroads met at Chattanooga to-day and unanimously adopted resolutions affirming the justice of any reasonable reduction of wages by the companies, recognizing the right of employers to hire men to work at the wages offered, condemning in the strongest terms, as unjustifiable and indefensible, all combinations for the purpose of resisting the rightful authority of any company by interfering with or attempting to intimidate or injure others willing to work at the wages offered, pledging each other in no case to aid or abet any man said at the time standing near the ruins of the Sherman House. I said, "Is this all that is left of Chicago, and is it possible that this city will ever reach the level of its past? The old man looked at me with surprise, and remarked: "I saw the site on which Chicago was built when it was but a dismal swamp. I saw a city built here which was the wonder of the world; I saw that city reduced as you see it now, and I shall live to see a greater city than that than the one just destroyed." The old man might truly be willing to say, "now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," for his prophecy is fulfilled. Chicago, though suffering from the panic as far as the lumber trade is concerned, is particularly fortunate in the fact of having a large surplus of grain to ship, and that there is a foreign demand for that article. I believe, however, that Chicago is overdone matters, and should wonder but little to hear of a great crash in business circles before spring.

In the building of hotels it seems to me that Chicago has gone mad, and it appears impossible that all can be made to pay. It is true they all charge enough, but I should wonder how many of the Sheriff would have to run some of them before long.

Speaking of hotels, allow me to say that the Richmond House, of Detroit, has struck out on a new principle, and an honest one at that.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1873.

OVERTRADING alone has been the cause of all the money panics which this country has ever seen.

TENNESSEE is rapidly becoming Republicanized. Her State Superintendent of Public Instruction reports the free schools all over the State in a flourishing condition.

THE leading New York papers continue their survey of the field of business throughout the Northern States; the general conclusion arrived at being that previous reports were too somber, and that the prospects are, gradually, continuing to improve.

THE Constitutional amendment to restore to the Governor the power of appointing Judges, has been overwhelmingly defeated in New York. The support of this unpopular amendment by some of the Republican papers of that State was little short of political insanity.

HON. DANIEL RAMEY, of Indiana county, we learn, will be a candidate for Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Mr. RAMEY is a staunch Republican, has already served two years, very acceptably to his people, and would make a good presiding officer.

OUR special Washington correspondence gives the principal points of Treasurer SPINNER'S forthcoming report on the National Finances. He maintains that the currency is not sufficiently elastic, and holds the issue of convertible bonds to be the true remedy for the defect.

THE great public value and importance of the Money Order Office of the Postal Department, may be partly inferred from the fact that since the financial troubles began its business has increased upwards of forty per cent. and is still expanding. It is thought that a few more failures will cause it to be double what it is at present.

THE Republicans have undoubtedly carried the Legislature in New York. The Senate is theirs, 20 to 12, and the House by 70 to 58. As the Senate is chosen for two years, it will take part in the election of a United States Senator in 1875, to succeed Gov. FENTON; and the chances are thus all in favor of the Republicans again carrying the House next year.

REMARKING on the recent meeting of the "Southern Historical Society," to which we made some reference a few days since, a western paper of the Bourbon persuasion philosophically observes that "the future will yet do justice to the past." Does, then, our contemporary desire to be understood as advocating the hanging of the leaders of the rebellion?

THE New Jersey Legislature chosen last Tuesday is Republican in both branches. The Senate stands 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats; and as two-thirds of these hold over, the Senate will be so strongly Republican in 1875, as to render almost certain the election of a Republican United States Senator in place of STOCKTON, Democrat, whose term expires then.

IT SEEMS to be a prevalent conviction that the numerous branches of the banking house of LLOYD & Co. would not have been forced to suspend if the New York branch had not let down. If there had been no New York branch there would have been no failure. The tendency to center everything in New York has, in this instance at least, received a decided check, and one which carries a very instructive lesson with it.

AS SHOWING how completely inadequate prohibitory laws are to prevent the prevention of drinking usages, a late decision of the Massachusetts Courts may be instanced. It is held by these tribunals that the liquor law of that State is inapplicable to clubs, so that an officer of such an organization may buy and distribute to its members without offense. "Clubs" are now multiplying throughout the length and breadth of that Commonwealth.

THE Ohio Democracy are already beginning to quarrel over the chestnuts which the Prohibitionists and their Republican stay-at-home allies pulled for them out of the fire. GEORGE L. CONYERSE, who is said to be the ablest Democratic member of the Lower House, has declared his firm intention of going against THURMAN, unless he is given the Speakership. There are a number of other aspirants for the same position, and it begins to look as if there was to be a regular cat-and-dog fight among them, as to who shall carry off the tit-bits of their meagre spoils.

TWO YEARS ago, Chicago, which is Republican by 12,000 majority, elected a "Reform" Mayor and Councils. The Councils proved corrupt, the Mayor has gone to Europe, and the "Reform" ticket was beaten last Tuesday by 11,000 majority. New York city also went "Reform" last year; this year it has gone back into the arms of Tammany. These are the legitimate consequences of the "Reform" mania. All such movements end either in abortion or defeat. There is nothing gained by going outside of party organizations to accomplish beneficial results.

THEY have a good joke, now, on the daily papers of Chicago. All of the papers printed in English—the *Post*, the *Journal*, the *Inter-Ocean*, the *Times* and the *Tribune*—supported a city ticket, at the late election, headed by BOND, for Mayor; the German papers supported an opposition ticket headed by COLVIN for Mayor. There were no party nominations, and all the papers named, without distinction of party, supported the BOND ticket, heartily. Yet the COLVIN ticket was chosen by 11,000 majority! This would seem to indicate that the daily press of Chicago is without influence among its own people.

A CURIOUS fact in structural science has just been determined, after a series of interesting experiments. It appears that, even after the dry rot in timber has commenced, immersion in salt water effectually checks its progress and preserves the remainder of the wood. Possibly, then, the Salt river experience of the Democratic party during the past ten or fifteen years, may have helped to give it its present appearance of semi-durability. But a little exposure to the sun will speedily set decay at work upon it again; necessitating the renewed driving of it into the mud of the salt flats and marshes for another prolonged period.

We think we can safely say that the country has now seen the worst of the financial trouble that has overtaken it. The great concerns, corporate and otherwise, that have hitherto absorbed so much of the loanable capital of the country, are now out of the market, and the large amounts hitherto employed by them will be allowed to return into the regular channels of trade. It cannot be otherwise than that this should prove the turning point, and that henceforth we may look for increasing ease, and along with it, returning confidence. Occasional failures and suspensions may yet be expected; but the worst, we are sure, is over.

In the course of an article designed to show that the only effective method of helping the destitute is by systematic work, a Cleveland paper states that "the ladies of Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, 5th, and other prominent cities, are forming associations for this purpose. It is true that a great many of our populous centers are moving in the direction mentioned. So far as we are aware, however, Pittsburgh is not, as yet, included in the number. We heartily wish it were. Something ought to be done—and that speedily—by way of making arrangements for assuaging the suffering among the poorer classes, which threatens to result this coming winter from the financial and industrial depression.

THE financial reverse that has fallen upon the Texas and Pacific Railroad scheme, does not affect the Pennsylvania Railroad in the slightest degree. Mr. THOMSON and Mr. SCOTT were personally interested in the Texas Road, but the road of which they are officers was in no way connected with it. They are personally able to protect their credit, and no one believes that men with their energies can be put under or kept down by any such reverse. For the moment they are crippled; but they will soon rise superior to every adverse stroke of fortune. The Pennsylvania Railroad, meantime, is managed in a business way, is prospering in spite of evil times, and being exclusively dependent on its own resources, is in no way affected by the bad luck of the Texas Pacific or any other road.

THE Bourbon victory in Virginia will cost that State millions of dollars in its deterrant effects on immigration and capital. Virginia has probably the greatest area of unoccupied land of any of the older States. Some of this may have been partially exhausted by severe cropping with tobacco, but much of it is in its primitive fertility. There are thousands of acres northeast and east of Richmond, which will with good culture produce thirty bushels of first class wheat to the acre; yet year after year they are only producing nature's crop of weeds. Hardly any State in the Union has wealthier intrinsic resources, and none stands in more pressing need of those two great agencies of material development, money and muscle. But just so long as she chooses to fight her political battles on the miserable caste-basis of "Virginia for Virginians," just so long will the recreating and vivifying forces on which her future progress and prosperity depend, refuse utterly to wait upon her. The cant of shoddyism is certainly bad enough; but the insolent self-righteousness of Bourbonism is still more nauseous.

POLITICS AND THE COLLEGES.

Papers in widely separated sections of the country have lately had somewhat to say on the relation of American colleges to American legislation. A New York editor, having been deeply impressed by "the stupendous ignorance of Congress in matters of education," was thus led to examine the "Congressional Directory" of the last Congress, with the view of ascertaining what educational opportunities the members had enjoyed. The Directory shows that of three hundred and seventeen Senators and Representatives only about eighty-seven were graduates of a college. This showing, however, is not to be taken as absolutely correct, inasmuch as some of the biographical notices are silent about the education of their subjects and some of them are so framed as to leave the matter in doubt. But the general impression derived from the record is sufficiently distinct that the great majority of the members of both houses are men of the class whom it is the fashion to style self-made. The brief account of the early years of each of them is an abstract of struggles in life. Work on a farm or in a shop, scant schooling, teaching school, study of law in hours of leisure, practice of the law for some years—are terms which indicate the gradual progress by which many of our legislators arose from obscurity to their position of eminence in the national legislature. Others of them, equally unfavored in advantages of intellectual training, seem to have owed their high position to the success with which they devoted their talents to the acquisition of wealth. Having placed together and compared certain too famous acts of Congress and the biographical records of a majority of its members, the New York editor arrives at the conclusion that "our present political system does not bring into the public service the truly self-educated and self-cultured men of the country, but merely those whose self-making rises no higher than the very low levels of money and party machinery." "College diplomas," remarks the editor, "of themselves, mean very little, especially of colleges in chronic want of students and on a perpetual brink of starvation; but their absence is significant of the absence of the educated and cultivated intelligence of the people."

The charge is an old one, having been made and reiterated by foreigners almost from the foundation of the Republic. In the very beginning the admirers of aristocratic government, on both sides of the Atlantic, foretold that, under a purely popular system, demagogues of all varieties, in pursuit of their own interests, would seek and gain the favor of the people, to the exclusion of wise and disinterested men. Possibly the confidence with which the result, even among ourselves, has been anticipated somewhat aids belief in its realization. But having made sufficient allowance for the influence of such a prejudice, few Americans, we fancy, who recognize the value of educated intelligence, are prepared to affirm that the most is made of it in the working of our political machinery. It is undoubtedly true that while the American people comprehend as many men of sound character and thorough intelligence in proportion to the whole population as any other people, there are quite too many men of weak or vicious character and inferior intelligence chosen to fill positions of honor and responsibility. The cause of the fact—regarded with anxiety by many—must be sought for somewhere else than in the absence of suitable incumbents for the offices bestowed upon the unworthy, or even in the deliberate preference of a majority of the people, for such characters as they sometimes elect. No doubt, constituencies exist, especially in some of the great cities, who would reject a good man in favor of a bad one. But we confidently believe that there are few such constituencies in the country. If bad men, or men destitute of the needful qualifications, are chosen legislators and administrators, it is, for the most part, mainly because men of a different character stand aloof from politics in contempt or indifference, or in exclusive devotion to some absorbing pursuit. In our arena of political contest, the ancient parable of Jotham is constantly verified. The olive tree says, "Should I leave my fatness wherewith by me they honor God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?" The fig tree says: "Should I forsake my sweetness, and my good fruit and go to be promoted over the trees?" The vine says: "Should I leave my wine, which cheereth God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?" All the time among us, the bramble, instead of waiting as in the fable to be invited, stands ready to accept promotion. Why should it care about fitness or worth, if none of the nobler trees will condescend to seek or even accept the preferment offered? The language which the parable ascribes to the olive, the fig, and the vine admirably portrays the excuses with which different citizens of the educated class justify their political inactivity. Though each perhaps persuades himself that his motive is sufficient, if not noble, it may frequently be resolved into mere selfishness or, at least, the absence of public spirit. He chooses to disregard the consideration which seemed so powerful and lofty to the Roman gentleman of the better times of the Commonwealth, and prefers to live for himself and his family, leaving the State to take care of itself. For the prevalence of this spirt of political indifference we fear that our colleges have been and are to a considerable degree responsible. These colleges have been generally presided over and instructed by clergymen, whose piety and whose intellectual fastidiousness are equally repelled by the ordinary conditions of political life in a republic. They can without disgust expound the struggles and illustrate the turbulence and sordid machinations of demagogues in the ancient republics, and teach young men to admire the self-denial, patriotism and genius with which ancient statesmen resisted the internal enemies of the State, but they have only contempt or loathing for the political struggles and squabbles of their own day. At least this used to be true of certain professors in a well known American college. At any rate, the very general disgust with which college graduates have been wont to regard politics, whether the result of unmanly teaching or of the cultivation of the ideal, cannot be justified or defended. It frustrates what should be one great end of education, the formation of a character capable of encountering the mean elements of political life and of showing less favored men how to control and elevate them. Even the piety which absolutely refuses such contact is, we suspect, a piety hardly adapted to the world in its present condition; and though it may be celestial, it is not precisely patriotic.

One thing is certain that partisan politics and politicians in the United States are neither more sordid nor more offensive to refined sensibilities than the circumstances of the country and their neglect and systematic depreciation by many of the educated classes have permitted them to become. It is a poor imagination that cannot, through the petty and mean details of local contests and elections perceive, interest and grandeur of issue and effect sufficient to dignify and ennoble even pettier agencies than those with which the politician has to do. In fact, a man's education must have been very defective if he has not fully grasped the truth that politics, the most complicated and difficult of sciences, derive no insignificant portion of their difficulty from the inevitable operation of the very causes which fill some of our refined gentlemen with repugnance and disgust.

ECONOMY AT THE WRONG END.

The Constitutional Convention was lavish enough of the public money when fixing the salaries of its members, but very saving of it when it came to publishing the new constitution for public information. Instead of publishing it as an advertisement in every paper of the State, they directed that it should be printed on half sheets by the State printer, and distributed by the newspapers of the State by folding it in with their regular editions, the pay to be one and one-half cents per copy. This niggardliness has met with its proper reward. The newspapers will not carry out the part thus assigned them. The Harrisburg *State Journal* says:

"The publishers of the daily papers of Harrisburg have refused to fold the printed Constitution, ordered by the Convention, in the edition of their respective journals. We understand that other publishers in different parts of the State have also declined to perform the same service, because the pay proposed is entirely inadequate for the labor to be performed, and because it is an illegitimate mode of advertising which newspaper men cannot in justice to themselves recognize."

WE LEARN that, already, quite a number of operatives who have been discharged from suspended industries in neighboring districts, are beginning to flock into this city. To people of this class our advice is, keep away, and we call upon the press of other localities to give currency to our admonition. Instead of being able to furnish employment to idle workers, our industrial establishments have generally been compelled to reduce the pay of their own employees, in order to avert the necessity of discharging them. Indeed, it would be an excellent thing if, under the circumstances, our own young men without families would get out of the city as soon as possible, and seek employment in the country, no matter how far away, where they can at least find a roof to shelter them and plenty of good food. Farm work in winter requires no strain upon the muscles, and really amounts to nothing more than healthy exercise for a robust, able-bodied young man. Many whose health has suffered from close confinement in manufactories, would be able to return in the spring, vigorous and in every way improved by the change. A body of young men with recommendations from their late employers, could find work almost anywhere outside of the panic-stricken cities. By going away they would act a valuable part in relieving the general distress; inasmuch as every man who goes leaves a place for some one with a family who cannot go, and provides for himself at the same time.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

HARVEST HYMN.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than jems or gold;
Once more with harvest song and shout
Is nature's bloodless triumph told.

Our common mother rests and sings
Like Ruth among her garnered sheaves;
Her lap is full of goodly things,
Her brow is bright with autumn leaves.

Oh, favors old, yet ever new!
Oh, blessings with the sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due,
The fullness shames our discontent.

We shut our eyes, the flowers bloom on;
We murmur, but the corn ears fill;
We choose the shadow, but the sun
That casts it shines behind us still.

God gives us with our rugged soil
The power to make it Eden fair,
And richer fruit to crown our toil,
Than summer-wedded islands bear.

Who murmurs at his lot to-day?
Who scorns his native fruit and bloom,
Or sighs for dainties far away,
Besides the bounteous board of home?

Thank Heaven, instead, that Freedom's arm
Can change a rocky soil to gold;
That brave and generous lives can warm
A clime with northern ices cold:

And by these altars wreathed with flowers,
And fields of fruits, awake again
Thanksgiving for the gooden hours,
The early and the later rain.

Centsible men will endeavor not to become dollar-ous on account of the pants.

Barring the increasing coldness in the air, the days now are as fine as could be wished, although there are not wanting signs that portend that "the aged year is near his end," and before long, the November storm will have commenced to weave his whirling sheet.

A Wisconsin thief has actually robbed the henroost of the Chief Justice. This is considered to be not only larceny, but contempt of court.

Some people lose their minority at twenty-one, but Rise Up William Allen attained his majority at eight hundred and seventeen.

Utilitarianism. Last summer a citizen of Kansas was presented by a friend with an Indian scalp. The other day he was showing it to some friends who had never seen anything of the kind. He asked his wife for it, and found she had sewn it in with her own hair for a front switch.

An Eastern paper bemoans "the utter want of statesman." So far as our back-pay Congressmen are concerned, there seems to by no danger that they will come to utter want just yet.

Vermont farmers are picking up four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, and that's all they know about the panic.

It is now said that peat as an article of fuel is more costly to secure than wood, or even coal. The demand for it in Minnesota has, therefore, peat-ered out.

Twelve years have passed since specie payments were suspended, and it is estimated that, at this time, at least, one-third of the population of the United States are absolutely unacquainted with the national coins.

Boston is discussing anew the servant question. If it arrives at any sort of a solution, will it please send the news to Pittsburgh?

Wild fowl are more numerous on the Potomac and its estuaries now than for several previous seasons. Swans, geese and ducks are seen daily passing up and down the river, and those engaged in shooting them are having excellent and profitable sport.

Few people have any adequate idea of the extent to which the inhabitants of Holland have an interest in American railroads. In proportion to its population, not over 3,500,000, that country owns more American railroad stock than any other country in Europe, amounting to nearly $160,000,000, besides large amounts of United States bonds, State bonds and other American securities.

Of all the good things in this good world around us
The one most abundantly furnished and found us,
And which, for that reason, we least care about,
And can best spare our friends, is good counsel, no doubt.

The Postmaster General has decided that postal cards cannot be tendered in payment of unpaid or short paid mail matter, and that to affix printed matter, as a slip from a newspaper, to a postal card, whether with or without writing of the same, is to make the card liable to letter postage.

The idea of avoiding the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi by means of a canal was first suggested by Mr. Benjamin Buisson, State engineer of Louisiana in 1829. In his report the plan was represented as feasible.

New Albany, which is by far the most enterprising manufacturing place of its size anywhere along the banks of the Ohio river, is reaching out for a connection with the fuel fields of Indiana.

Conductors on several of the western railroads are now supplied with silver, and make change with all the eclat of old time bank cashiers.

The Bessemer saloon steamer, which it is expected will secure passengers from the oscillation which produces sea sickness, is rapidly approaching completion in England.

Chicago papers are pluming themselves upon the filing of an order in that city for fifty thousand bushels of corn for parties in Glasgow, Scotland.

The little town of Gloucester, Massachusetts, is full of orphans. This year alone 170 sailors of that place have been lost, and during the last thirty years 500 vessels, with crews from that port, have gone down in the sea.

The Canadians are very sensibly endeavoring to stop the wholesale destruction of their forests.

Very few logs will be cut in the Northwest this winter, large stocks being already on hand waiting for transportation.

The examples of heroism which the yellow fever in the South has developed, as it always does, excite, as they should and always do, the admiration of the world.

A colored girl in Long Island City has been arrested for "confirmed incendiarism." This is a peculiarly dangerous malady, and we hope it is not likely to spread in this direction.

The colony of French silk weavers which recently settled in Kansas, is already fairly at work manufacturing ribbons, which are claimed to be in every way fully the equals of those made in France.

One of the effects of the stringent times in New York city is a large falling off from the usual daily street car receipts. The decline is from $200 to $500 daily in each company.

It is expected the tobacco trade will open earlier this season than usual. The tobacco planters, under the present stringency of money matters, cannot rely on advances from the warehouses; hence they will commence stripping and priming tobacco so as to realize on it as soon as possible.

Judge Nixon, of New Jersey, has granted the motion to carry the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad against the Long Branch Railroad to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of Maine has decided that street railroads have the exclusive right to occupy their tracks, and that other travelers cannot occupy them at all unless absolutely necessary, and then only so long as the necessity exists, to the obstruction of the cars.

The Comptroller General of Georgia, in answer to numerous applications, declines to extend the time for payment of taxes, and says: "Planters should sell sufficient cotton to pay tax, or store some and draw against it if they do not wish to sell."

Our financial panic has had its effect on the trade and business of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. At Halifax business is unusually dull, and at all the ports of that province the trade with the States is less than had been anticipated.

PERSONAL.

The papers haven't got over talking about Vice President Wilson's health. The subject is worn out if the health isn't. If Mr. Wilson gets well it will be the triumph of an ominous and pertinacious constitution over the killing attentions of the itemizers.

If Stokes could read the American people's estimate of him as reflected through the press, and had the sensibility of a cockroach, he would have thanked that "intelligent" jury for a verdict of murder in the first degree, and then besought the Sheriff to hurry up the execution.

An exchange says, savagely: "Mary Clemmer Ames has been detected in the grossest wholesale plagiarism in the make-up of her new book, "Ten Years in Washington." She copies without the slightest credit from the Washington correspondence of a dozen newspapers, and then attempts to palm off as her own the effusions of others. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Ofcourse may be bad at any of the Bookstores.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educationist, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Ofcourse may be had at any of the Bookstores.

STEAM SYPHON PUMPS!

All persons are hereby notified that

HUGH COLL,

On the 17th day of July, 1872, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,

SOLD and TRANSFERRED
TO
SHERIFFS & LOUGHREY,
NOW
J. B. Sheriff & Son,

The exclusive right to Manufacture and Sell
Steam Syphon Pumps
Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others such Pumps, as in each case an action will be brought for infringement. Our make of Pumps bear the number of our office,

68 Water Street,

And date of Patent, JUNE 8TH, 1869. All others are infringements.

J. B. SHERIFF & SON.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1873.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Judge Kelley Expresses His Views and Suggests His Plan.

Yesterday's Philadelphia *Inquirer* prints a long letter from Judge Kelley on the financial situation, in which he declares himself in favor of the issue of convertible 3-65 bonds, and says:

The first and main question for Congress to consider, will, in my judgment be "Can we safely create such a reserve of money and enable the people to command it, when, in their judgment, the exigencies of the case require its use?" My reply to this question is that we can and should do it, and in such a manner as to reduce the average rate of interest, to recall from abroad and extinguish many of our six per cent. gold bonds, to reduce the Government's interest account and by diminishing the demand of the Government for gold to pay interest on its bonds, reduce the premium thereon and diminish the difference between gold and our paper money.

These advantages, I believe, may all be attained by the issue of bonds for twenty five dollars and multiples thereof, bearing 3-65 per cent. interest, payable, principal and interest, in lawful money, and interchangeable for such money at the will of the holder. The money received for such bonds should be closely applied to the purchase of six per cent. gold bearing bonds.

To prevent the embarrassment of the Treasury by a sudden and unusual demand for the conversion of 3-65 convertibles, a special issue of greenbacks, to be known as "the redemption fund," should be prepared and held for their redemption and for no other purpose.

It will be observed that the foregoing propositions are not submitted as a plan of relief for the prevailing embarrassments, but as a method by which their recurrence may be prevented. The measure by which Congress may give immediate relief to the commercial world and animate our paralyzed industries are, in my judgment, very simple.

They are, first, to require the Secretary of the Treasury not to invest in six per cent. gold bonds so much of the $44,000,000 retired by Mr. McCulloch as may not be required to meet the current expense of the government, and second, to repeal the provisions of the bank laws, which require National banks to maintain a reserve to secure either notes or deposits. The expansion of the currency thus produced would restore confidence, and if the amount should prove to be somewhat redundant the surplus would soon find its way into the Treasury in exchange for 3-65 convertibles, and be applied to the purchase of six per cent. gold bonds.

Thus would a somewhat redundant paper currency facilitate and expedite the resumption of specie payments by the American people."

STATE NEWS.

The Lewistown *Gazette* learns that what are called through rates are now attainable by dealers in that place from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Matthew E. Gaff, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed on Friday last, near Bailey's, while running over coal dumps, falling through the bottom of one of them, and being horribly mangled.

The November bank dividends, in Philadelphia, run from 3 to 12 per cent. The Commonwealth Bank pays 3, National Bank of the Republic 3½, Southwark 12, Northern Liberties 10, and the rest 4, 5 and 6, two paying 4 and the rest 5 and 6.

An attempt was made on Monday night to burn the city of Lebanon, in this State, it being fired at five different points, but owing to the efficiency of the fire department the city was saved. A valuable barn, owned by Hon. Josiah Funk, was entirely destroyed; loss about $20,000; insured. Also, a large barn owned by Henry Lauderman, with all this year's grain and one hundred tons of hay. A valuable collection of agricultural implements were destroyed.

A woman named Rebecca Gorsuch has been bound over to answer the charge of setting fire to the barn of a Mr. Decker, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county.

The press mills of the Moosic Powder Company, at Gibsonburg, Luzerne county, exploded about half past six o'clock on the morning of November 4th. One man named Shaw, who was at the pumps, escaped injury, but Martin Hanofy and a man named Abbott were instantly killed, and John Thomas was so badly burned that he died in two hours.

The newspaper publishers of Center county have adopted the cash system for subscriptions, to take effect January 1, 1874.

Bears and deer are said to be numerous in the lowlands of Center county just now, being driven from the mountains, probably, by scarcity of food. Panthers, also, have been seen.

The coopers at Titusville are on a strike. When barrels were bringing $2 50, the workmen obtained an advance of ten cents per barrel, or fifty cents each. Barrels have now receded to $2 20, and the employers insist on taking ten cents per barrel off the coopers, allowing them only forty cents for each barrel. Hence the strike.

Mr. William Meeker, residing about one mile west of Linesville, Crawford county, committed suicide by hanging last Thursday afternoon.

Bears seem to be unusually plenty in Clearfield county this season. Four have been killed in the neighborhood of Rockton, within the past few weeks. Others are in the same neighborhood, and efforts are being made to capture them. Four were also killed, last week, in Clinton county.

Erie proposes to issue fractional city currency, to relieve the scarcity of small change.

The matter of obtaining subscriptions to the stock of the Delaware river and Lancaster Railroad, to push it through from Phœnixville to Lancaster, has, we understand, been postponed for the present, on account of the stringency in financial circles.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

A remarkable man is Mr. John Strauss, of Jefferson township, Berks county. He is ninety-one years of age and attends to his farm in person. He still sticks to a good day of work like one of half his age. He reads without spectacles. Mr. Strauss was twice married, and his descendants have reached the fifth generation already.

A Chester county man has a cat twenty-three years old.

The buckwheat crop is reported to be very large. It was not harmed by the hot suns of August or the early frosts of September.

Frank Cowan's paper says that Greensburg has been so blue during the past week, on account of the bank failures, that if it were possible to inclose it in a rag it would do for a washerwoman's blue bag for a century to come.

A REPORTER of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, who attended the recent Mormon Conference in that city, relates the following incident: "One old fellow was spreading himself upon the fashions of Babylon. Every saintly sister would reap unto herself condemnation if she didn't gill-tack to a gingham sunbonnet and a flannel overskirt. At our reporter's elbow an apostle's daughter was seated dressed in a pea green silk, ruffled in the last agony, a gorgeous floral hat direct from Paris, and jewelry which seemed native to her hair forest. The young lady dropped her perfumed 'kerchief accidentally on purpose, and when our man of items restored it to her he felt a tingle go down to his toe nails, and in becoming attire quotha? No young lady at the Congress in Saratoga ever looked more becoming than this Mormon belle. The apostle has native sense enough not to carry out in his own family the cheap advice he gives to others."

Help the Torpid Organs.

When the body is in a state of health, the food taken into the stomach acts on the bowels as a stimulant, causing in them that worm-like motion by which their contents are expelled. The liver being in a natural condition, the flow of bile (which is a mild cathartic) into the intestines is ample and regular, and hence the discharges are easy and sufficiently frequent. The reverse of all this constitutes costiveness, and the only true method of cure is to restore the functional activity of the two important organs which use the bowels as a sewer for the egress of waste matter. For this purpose Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be confidentially recommended as the most effective of all medicines. It is not too much to say that chronic constipation would be unknown if these bitters were in universal use as a remedy in the earlier stages of the complaint. At this period of the year, when dyspepsia with all its kindred disorders are so apt to be engendered and aggravated by the dampness of the atmosphere, this unequaled stimulant, tonic and alterative should be taken daily.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

NEW YORK.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let on First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 3270. NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA.

THOMAS. M. DROWN
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND CONSULTING METALLURGIST,
1,123 Girard Street, Philadelphia.

Paper Sack Manufactory.
THE LARGEST IN THE WEST!
GODFREY & CLARK
Manufacturers and Dealers in
DOUBLE SATCHEL BOTTOM
FLOUR SACKS,
Buckwheat and Cornmeal Sacks.
Manilla Wrapping Papers and Grocers' Sacks on hand and printed to order.
Sole Agents for the celebrated Wellsburg Mills Wrapping Papers. Each quire warranted to contain sixteen sheets.
Liberal Discount to the Wholesale Trade.
270 LIBERTY STREET.

WOOD WORK
We are prepared to furnish all kinds of
Carved or Plain Wood Work,
BANK DESKS COUNTERS,
SHELVING and CABINET WORK,
Of every Description.
Factory, Corner Second Ave. and Try St.
MOECK & BROS.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS
AT
McKEE'S.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
IN
DRESS GOODS.

Great Bargains in Waterproofs

SHAWLS and CLOAKS
At Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

Black Silks and Alpacas!
At Present Gold Prices.

The Entire Stock is now offered at Prices suited to the times.

A. D. McKEE,
No 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Have just received and are now offering the most complete
Stock of Medium and Fine
Dress Goods
On Exhibition in this Market.
Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's
BLACK SILK.
CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED
AMERICAN SILK,
In Black and Cloth Shades.
All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.
Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brillianteens,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
Drap D' Ete,
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.
ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN
Black Material
FOR DEEP MOURNING.
PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA
Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes
FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
Chintzes, Blankets & Flannels
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120
Federal Street Allegheny.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.
Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and C and St. L. R. (Pan Handle), at Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.
Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 1 Marion avenue, Allegheny.
E. N. HUNTSMAN,
President Braddock's Mill Gas Coal Co.,
No. 73 Anderson street, Allegheny.
F. JAY CRANK.....JAMES H. STOKES.

CRANK & STOKES,
DEALERS IN
Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.
OFFICE, WATER STREET,
Between Penn Avenue and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
Address Lock Box 514, or leave orders at DILWORTH BRO.'S, Liberty, head of Wood street; A. S. GILMORE, No. 17 Smithfield street; J. B. BILL, Druggist, cor. Wylie ave. and Congress st.; HENDRICK, JAMISON & CO., No. 104 Fourth ave.; Or at our Office at the Point, will receive prompt attention.

REMOVAL.
A. MARTIN & CO.,
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, Have Removed to their new Rooms,
No. 211 LIBERTY STREET.
Where can be found a choice and complete stock of CRACKERS AND CONFECTIONERY.

GEORGE STAMM,
Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.
Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

BLANKETS,
From the great Sale in New York, at much lower Prices than formerly.
Coverlets and Quilts,
Also at Prices adapted to the times.
Shawls, Shawls.
Broche, Paisley and Black Thibet Long and Square; also Stripe, Plain and Check. Rare Bargains in these.
WATERPROOF.
The New Blue and all other Colors. Fancy Styles at 75c.
ARMY BLOUSES,
Overcoats and Sacks, at way down prices.
Men's Wear, Boys' Wear.
An immense and varied stock, at surprising bargains.
Black Silks!
Especial attention is invited to these Goods and their Prices, as we are Selling them at still greater bargains.
PLAIDS, PLAIDS.
A fine stock, in great variety, of beautiful patterns.
TRIMMED SUITS, $3 00,
For Ladies and Misses. Not more than half their value.
Sewing Machines, $1 25.
The LITTLE NELL. A perfect piece of Mechanism. Also higher priced machines.

165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

FALL SEASON,
1873.
Joseph Horne & Co.
MARKET STREET,
Have now Open,
The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:
Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.
Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79
Market Street.

CARPETS.
THE VALUE OF MONEY HAVING APPRECIATED, IT MORE THAN EVER COMMANDS FAVORABLE INDUCEMENTS AND PRICES.
To Cash Buyers of
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
WE ARE OFFERING SPECIAL
Bargains
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL - 1873.
CARPETS!
The Newest and Best Styles of Foreign and Domestic Makes.
A CHOICE LINE OF
DRUGGETS,
By the Piece or in Patterns.
A LARGE AND CHOICE LINE OF OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.
The most desirable Line of COCOA MATTINGS we have ever shown.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SH

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 6, 1873.

Matters most prominent in financial circles are not of a character to be at first sight a cause of encouragement.

The suspension of the Texas Construction Company, which is engaged in building the Texas and Pacific Railroad, has caused considerable commotion. Colonel Scott, with all his personal wealth and almost unlimited credit, was unable to keep the concern above water.

The company has built and is operating about three hundred miles of track, the whole expense of which has been met by the Construction Company with the expectation that when the road was in running order they could easily sell the bonds. In this they have been disappointed. Mr. Scott having just returned from Europe, where, on account of the financial troubles in this country, arising from premature railroad building, he found it impossible to negotiate a mortgage on the road. He states that the Texas Pacific will meet its obligations in a short time and make matters all right.

As disastrous as this failure seems, it has not been wholly unexpected by those inside money circles, who saw to what extent the parties have been driven the past six months to raise money.

To be able to say, "I told you so"—to prophesy after the event, is not a very cheering reflection. But looking over the situation as a whole, we will indulge in the prophecy that this will be the last failure of any importance to the country at large. Small houses that act only locally and whose suspension will only be felt within a small radius may, and probably will, go down, with the usual accompaniment of individual hardship and distress. That there will be any more such suspensions as during the last ten days, that draw the eyes of the whole nation to them, we feel assured there will not.

—"Pennsylvania stock closed at 422." This announcement is an important index. Yesterday when the indictments of the First Vice President of the road went to protest the shares sold down to 40; opening this morning at 41; the closing rate was 42¾.

A partial cause of the depression was the belief that the company would pass its usual semi-annual dividend, although the figures of the net earnings of the company for the current half year warrants the usual dividend of 3 per cent. In fact, they show excess after such dividend of more than eleven hundred thousand dollars.

But the entire excess of earnings has gone into the improvements along the line of the company's roads, the new tracks from this city to Philadelphia, and into equipments. The money having been thus expended, it will be necessary to borrow money to pay the dividend, which requires about $3,500,000.

We learn that the directors, at this end of the line at least, are in favor of paying the dividend, as it has been earned, but in the shape of a cash dividend of two and a half per cent. and two and a half per cent. in scrip. Were it not that many persons are dependent for their yearly income on the dividends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it would be better that the road pass the dividend altogether. All the evil that could arise to the road from not paying has already been discounted and the announcement would have but little effect. Better for the stockholders that the road should not pay rather than borrow money at exorbitant rates.

Locally, money can be had on government bonds or bank stock at 1 to 1½ per cent. a month, but on nothing else. The banks are carrying their customers at usual rates.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day:

	Evening.
1881	112¾
1862	108¾
1864	107¾
1865, new	107½
1867	110¼
1868	110
5-20s	105¾
New 5s	105
Gold	104¾
Currency 6s	109
Tennessees, old	62
Tennessees, new	62
South Carolinas, July	108
North Carolinas, old	
North Carolinas, new	
Missouris	84

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

November 6, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	105¾	106	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
Canton						
Western Union Tele'h	46¾	47	47	46¾	47	47
Quicksilver		19	19	15		
Pacific Mail		28¾	28¾	27¾	27½	27¾
Adams Express		57½	57½	57		
Wells-Fargo Express		56	57	56		
American Express		46		45¾		
United States Ex'press		78	78	77½		
New York Central	78¾	78¾	79	78¾	78¾	78¾
Erie	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Michigan Central		93		92		
Michigan Southern	63¾	63½	63½	63	63½	63½
Illinois Central		113½		113		
Cleveland & Pittsburgh		93½		93		
Chicago & Northwestern		24		24¾		25
Do preferred		43½		43¾		44
Rock Island		85		85	85	86
St. Paul		41¾		41¾		
St. Paul preferred		44¾		45	45	44¾
Wabash		36¼		36¼		36¾
Wabash, preferred						
Fort Wayne		92		92		
Ohio and Mississippi		28¾		28¾		28¾
Union Pacific		88	88½			
Chicago and Alton						
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie						
Panama		118		118		118
C. C. and I. C.	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Hannibal and St. Joseph		29		29		
Do preferred						

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

REMARKS.—While we can report an improvement in the produce and provision market, we can say that the grocery, flour and grain business is remarkably dull, with little or nothing doing.

The demand to-day for potatoes was very good and prices were stiff at 95@$1 00 per bushel on track and $1 10 from store for peachblows. Other grades were sought after and sold at 85@90 per bushel on track. Sweets are unchanged in price.

The grocery men report that everything they deal in, both in this city and elsewhere, has reached bottom, and that they are filling only such orders as chance to reach them. All we can per quotations remain unchanged as follows:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11c; granulated, 11c; powdered, 11c; cut loaf, 13¼c; A, 10¾c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10¼c; circle A, 10¾c; Franklin extra, 9¾c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¼c; Franklin C, yellow, 8¾c. Johnson & son's C, 8¾c; Metropolitan C, 9¼c; other grades 7@8½c.

Coffee—Green—Rio, fair, 22c @ ℔; Rio, good, 24c @ ℔; Rio, strictly prime, 25c @ ℔; Rio, choice, 26c @ ℔; Java, 30c @ ℔. Roasted—Rio, ingoe, 29¼c @ ℔; roasted Rio, in 1 ℔ papers, 30c @ ℔; roasted Java, in 1 ℔ papers, 36c @ ℔.

Teas—Young Hyson, 50c@$1 10 @ ℔; gunpowder, 60c@$1 20 @ ℔; Imperial, 50c@$1 00 @ ℔; Japan, 55c@$1 00 @ ℔; Oolong, 75c@$1 00 @ ℔; fancy, $1 60 @ ℔; Souchong, 75c@$1 @ ℔.

Syrups—Common, 25@30c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¼c@7¾c; Patna, 8@8¼c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

Pearl Barley—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c @ ℔.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾ @ ℔.

Candles—Star, 21c @ ℔; stearine, 14c @ ℔; mould, 12c@12½c @ ℔.

The grain business to-day was dull and drooping, with little or no disposition on the part of buyers or sellers to operate. We note a small decline in prices, as follows: Red winter wheat $1 40@1 50, as to quality and purchasers; barley $1 25@1 40; white oats 46c@47c; new ear corn, 45c@50c; old ear corn, 55c@60c; shelled corn, 58c@60c; rye, 80c@85c. We learned of the following sales to-day:

1 car Ohio red winter wheat, in elevator.....$1 52
2 cars No 3 barley.....1 32
1 car white oats, in elevator.....47½

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	170
Oats, sacks	3,200
Rye, sacks	539
Wheat, sacks	1,200
Corn, sacks	702

Flour continues in excellent demand, but dealers are very reluctant to duplicate orders before a settlement is made. During the past week or two many new customers have come to this market for their goods, many of which our leading dealers are obliged to refuse, as they want to keep their old customers supplied, and as a matter of course buyers will bear in mind that if they expect our four merchants to keep up their stocks to meet the great demand they will have to meet their bills promptly. We continue to quote as follows:

State and Ohio family	$8 50
State red wheat	8 00@8 25
Fancy St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheat	7 50@8 00
Minnesota Spring wheat	7 25@7 50
Rye flour	6 25@6 50

Since our last report our leading articles have undergone no change in price, and we omit our usual list in this issue.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	140	Cheese, bxs	522
Dried fruit, pkgs	94	Flour, bbls	1,379
Potatoes, bush	2,872		

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 5.—The market remains in about the same condition as has been noticed for some time past. Manufacturers still absent themselves from the city, owing to the difficulty in commanding ready cash to purchase, as their wants require, consequently, many of them anticipate shutting down until such times as money becomes more plentiful, or confidence is restored. The only sales we have to report are 195 bags X and super pulled, and 6,000 lbs. medium wool in the New York, from January 1 to October 31st, 1873:

	Bar, tons.	Pig, tons.	Sheet, &c. bdls.
From foreign ports	8,661	56,095	143,862
Coastwise	1,725	333	10,655
Total	10,392	56,428	154,518
Same time 1872	14,979	99,751	254,592

—*Shipping List.*

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@46c	Medium fleece	40@43c
Pulled	43@45c	Common fleece	38@40c
Combing	@45c	Pulled wools	28@30c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@46c	Medium fleece	40@43c
Pulled	43@45c	Common fleece	38@40c
Combing	@45c	Pulled wools	28@30c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 7, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market yesterday was fully as dull as the day previous. There was, however, a slight decline in prices, which are ruinously low just now. The fact is the production is largely in excess of the demand and "that's what's the matter."

CRUDE.

The market was entirely devoid of animation and prices are altogether nominal. We quote barge oil 8c; rail oil, 8¼c. The following sales were made at:

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls, Union pipe				$1 05
1,000 bbls, Fairview pipe				1 00
1,000 bbls, Fairview pipe				97½

Per prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a weak one, prices being altogether nominal; offered at the car load 19¾cale per gallon. Philadelphia dull; spot 16c; futures 15c. New York—Prices further declined; November 18¾a18½c; December 18c.

OIL BARRELS

Under large receipts the market was very dull; prices further declined. City, 82 10; country, $3 00.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 6.—The *Courier* says: The market was weaker but quite active, and closed quiet but weak. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot			$1 23½
500 bbls upper road, spot			1 30
1,000 bbls upper road, spot			1 32½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot			1 32½
700 bbls upper road, spot			1 33
1,000 bbls upper road, 15 all year			1 35
1,000 bbls upper road, 5 in December			1 30
1,000 bbls upper road, regular			1 32½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot			1 07½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot			1 22½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot			1 20
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe			1 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe			97½

NEW YORK, November 6, closing 8.—Market unsettled and lower; sales of 1,500 bbls crude in bulk, 5¾c; 1,000 do, 5¾c; 2,100 bbls refined 15¾c; 1,000 bbls do, 15¾c. Refined 15¾@15¾c for early deliveries; 15c for December; cases 20¾c; Philadelphia delivery quiet; 15¾c for refined 16¼@16¾c; 15¾c for November; 15¾c first half, December.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 6.—Market very dull and unchanged.

OIL CITY, November 6.—Market weak at $1 20. TIDIOUTE, November 6.—Market dull; $1 paid; Titusville pipe, $1 22½a 35; Pennsylvania pipe, $1 30a1 32½; everything very quiet and no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Market dull; S. W. 16c; crude, 10¾c; cases, 20c; sales, none; futures 15c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 6.—Market to-day was weaker but quite active. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper road, spot	$1 32½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 30
1,000 bbls upper road, spot, on board cars	1 30
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	1 07½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 22½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 20
4,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 05
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 00
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	97½

TITUSVILLE, November 6, 11 A.M.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; about $1 20a1 25.

TIDIOUTE, November 6, 11 A.M.—Market unchanged at $1 45.

PARKER'S, November 6, 11 A.M.—Market weak and heavy and prices have declined to-day. We quote 95c for Fairview, $1 00 for Murnal and Union; $1 00 was paid for Fairview and $1 05 for Murnal and Union up to 10 o'clock. Report of sales of Union at $1 00 knocked the market down.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Market for refined 15¾c; crude, 5c; bbls, 10¾c; December, 15c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Eureka O W	Eureka O W	74
Eagle O W	Bagga, Loomis & Co	228
Peerless O W	Rational O W	259
Brilliant O W	American O W	396
Cosmos O W	Hutchinson O W	1,812
Star O W	Hutchinson O W	1,017
Central O W	Riverside O W	315
Cosmos O W	Peerless O W	1,026
Sunbeam O W	Petroite O W	2,441
Liberty O W	Crystal O W	319
Sunbeam O W	Penn O W	791
		232
Total		8,409

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 5, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,217
Lovingston Bros	Warden, F & Co, Phila	250
H S A Stewart	Warting Bros & Co, Phila	188
Empire Refining Co	Kemble, Phila	250
P Wiesenberger	Warden, F & Co, Phila	50
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,302
L Irwin & Co	Warting Bros & Co, Phila	515
Total		4,120

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE. Cts. ℔ lb.

½ inch diameter and upward	18½c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	19 c
¼ and 5-16 in diameter	19½c
Spun yarn and lath yarn	19 c
Hay, stave and leather twine	19 c

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Bawser laid	18½c
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19 c
Sand pump rope	18½c

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16½c
⅜ inch diameter and upward	17 c
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17½c
Hay and spoke and leather twine	17 c

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 c
⅜ inch diameter	17 c
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 c
Hay twine	16½c
Tarred lath twine	15½c

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 c

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 c
Tarred lath yarn	14 c
Tarred spun yarn	14 c
Tarred manilla	19 c
Tarred hous eline	19 c

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 c
Italian	21 c
Flax, lubricating	24 c
Cash and bell cord	25 c@35

TWINES, ALL KINDS.

Bed cords and clothes lines	c

OAKUM.

Best American bay	10¼c
Best quality	9¾c
First quality	10¼c

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	11½c	Idaho	11 c
Eagle	11½c	Duquesne	10 c
Conewago	9 c	Mogadnia	9½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	10 @ c	Richmond	10 @ c
Spragues	9¼ @	Freshmen	10 @
Americans	10 @	Mourning	8½@10
Conestogas	10 @	Garner	9 @
Cheraw Pinks	9 @	Ellaine Prints	8 @10
Wamsatta	8 @	Amoskeag	8½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	17c	American	10 c
Bates	14	Allegheny	10½c
Glasgow	12½		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c	Atlantic	20c

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21 c
Portsmouth	21 c	Allegheny	13 c
Ronnoke	22½ c	Arasapha	13½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6¾c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	15½c
3-4 Conestoga	8½c	4-4 Suffolk	7 c
4-4 Hamilton	10 c	6-4 Pepperell	21 c
4-4 Reynolds	11 c	9-4 Pepperell	30 c
4-4 Hope	12½c	10-4 Pepperell	35 c
4-4 Lonsdale	15 c		

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@36c	Oak harness, best	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c	Oak harness, country	31@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	27@30c	Rough, fair, ℔ doz	24@36c
Oak, slaughter		Hand leather, ℔ ft	29@33c
Calf,	2@23c	Hand leather, ℔ ft	44@46c
Red sole B A mid	20@21c	Waxed calf	30c@31c
Red sole B A heavy	19@20c	Wax leather	26c@31c
Red sole Orinoco	28@30c	Wax'd upper, ℔ ft	26@32c
Red sole Buenos Ayres	24@25c	Kip, French calf	60@75c
Saddler's skirting	42@44c	dor pad skins	$6 50@7 50
Black bridle, ℔ doz	48@54c		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	8 @ 9 c	Green salt calf	15 @16 c
Green butchers'		Dry flint hides	16 @17 c
Dry salted 4 deer	5 @6 c	nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod		Lard oil	55@60c
Straits, bbls	60@62c	Extra No 1	65@70c

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 50 ℔ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ℔ case.
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	1 25 ℔ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ℔ case.
Less quantity	9 00 ℔ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6¾@7 c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	7¾@8½c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3¼c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3¼c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	5 c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	5½c ℔ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¼c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	1½c ℔ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3¼c ℔ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ℔ lb.
Sulphuric acid	2½c ℔ lb.
Muriatic acid	1½c ℔ lb.
Nitric acid	7½c ℔ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ℔ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ℔ lb.
Lump Alum	3¾@4c ℔
Terms, cash in 30 days.	

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

Shaker No. 1, ℔ dozen	$ 3 75
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl A "	2 75
Hurl " 1, "	2 50
Hurl " 2, "	2 00
Western common	2 00
Hurl, common	180@200
Broom corn, prime ℔ ton	100@180
Broom corn, common, ℔ ton	75 00
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000, plain	30 00
Painted	4 50
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	4 00
Extra carpet, ℔ doz	4 00

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$12 50
I X, 10x14, charcoal	15 25
I C, 12x12, charcoal	12 00
I X, 12x12, charcoal	15 75
I C, 14x20, charcoal	13 50
I X, 14x20, charcoal	17 25
I C, 14x20, leaded	11 50
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 75

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@46c	Medium fleece	40@43c
Pulled	43@45c	Common fleece	38@40c
Combing	@45c	Pulled wools	28@30c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 6, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses. No. head.	Mules. No.
Thursday, Oct. 30	840	3,450	200	....	....
Friday, Oct. 31	1,200	4,700	225	....	....
Saturday, Nov. 1	42	3,400	300	....	....
Sunday, Nov. 2	1,200	7,000	200	....	....
Monday, Nov. 3	2,300	4,300	2,225	....	....
Tuesday, Nov. 4	2,000	5,200	2,000	75	....
Wednesday, No. 5	Noon noth'g on Yd. Mat's book				
Total	7,731	27,650	7,000	45	....
Last week	9,043	19,350	2,145	130	....

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No. head.	Hogs. No. head.	Sheep. No. head.	Horses and Mules. No. head.
Thursday Oct 30th	2,016	2,235	2,500	15
Friday Oct 31st	1,200	3,000	1,000	....
Saturday Nov 1st	836	4,100	200	15
Monday, Nov. 3	1,435	2,325	1,225	....
Tuesday, Nov. 4	1,500	5,300	2,415	....
Wednesday, No. 5	1,200	2,500	200	....
Total	7,831	25,812	7,440	30
Last week	9,043	26,130	8,900	120

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy, both of through and way cattle. In quality the way cattle, as is generally the case, were fair, while the reverse might be said of the cattle intended for sale here. The bulk of them were common, some of them very common, and hard to sell at any price. There was a few good cattle on sale, one load of which fancy stock brought $6 25 per hundred lbs. They were sold to a butcher and brought a higher price than shippers were willing to pay. Prime cattle, as above noted, are not plenty, and if anything favorable can be said of the market it is that good cattle are more ready sale than common stuff. Six weeks light cattle was sought after more than any other kind, but the farmers and others who wanted that kind of stock have enough of them at present they are hard to sell, in fact are a drag. There is a moderate demand for good feeding cattle for shipment to Lancaster county, but buyers are unwilling to pay big prices, and are purchasing slow. Prices compared with last week are from ¼ to ½c lower, and in the present unsettled condition of trade it is hard to tell how low they may go. One thing is certain that the outlook at present is not very encouraging, as feed grows scarce in the country holders will get rid of their stock and at present it looks as if we would have good runs of cattle for at least one month to come. Market closes dull at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 90; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 00 to $4 10; common light stock $2 75 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs for the week ending to-day have been heavy. For a day or two the quality of the stock was fair but most of the time the medium and lower grades. Trade has ruled weak at prices compared with those of last week fully ¼c lower, and from present indications, the bottom has not yet been reached. To the stringent condition of the money market is attributable the present bad condition of the hog trade. Corn is not so plenty throughout the States of Ohio and Indiana as last year, and so soon as stock is fit for the market owners send it away. When it does come there is not a good market for it owing to the unsettled condition of affairs generally, and sales are compelled to sell at pretty near buyers' own figures. This week, owing to the heavy run and other causes, buyers bore down prices heavily, and we believe hogs have sold this week for prices as low or lower than any time since the war. Many of the hogs are contracted stock and sell here for about the price paid in the country, thereby losing for owners freight, feed, shrinkage time and other expenses, which makes the trade to-day anything but healthy. How low prices may go is hard to tell, as much depends upon the run; but certain it is, if stock continues to arrive as free as it has done the past week, we look for prices to go lower still. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling at:

PRICES.

For extra Philadelphia, $4 40; prime Philadelphia $4 25 to $4 35; prime Yorkers, $4 15 to $4 25; roughs $4 00.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week have been but fair, but still more than enough to make a good market. Buyers came from the East this week complaining about a bad state of trade, and seemingly determined to force prices lower. Last week the figures at which stock sold, $5 @ 100 lbs for the best, were considered bad enough, and many thought the bottom had been reached, but they have been disappointed, as stock sold this week at least ½c lower. Even at the decline, it seems hard to get rid of stock, and trade is decidedly dull and draggy. Some droves shipped, preferring, as they said, to go farther and fare worse. If the stories of buyers about hard markets East can be relied on, we do not think they made it better by going forwards. Market closed dull and bad, at about the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool, $4 75; prime 95 lbs fine wool, $4 50; prime 90 lbs fine wool, $4 25; fair 85 lbs fine wool, $4 50.

Horses

The arrivals of horses the past week have been very light. In fact shipments have almost ceased. Dealers from the East say there is no market for horses at present, excepting for common streeters, and then at prices so low that it is utterly ruinous for to ship any at prices. Not much will be done in the horse trade from present appearances until next spring.

Cattle.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No	Weight.	Price.
21	19,030	$3 80	6	4,340	$5 20
7	4,870	3 87½	21	21,270	4 20
1	870	4 00	24	22,150	4 20
18	21,850	4 00	24	20,810	4 00
40	40,070	4 10	12	14,710	4 25
20	44,020	4 50	12	12,180	4 25
21	42,450	5 50	24	19,990	2 25
24	18,040	3 40	1	1,070	4 00
10	10,980	3 00	21	19,050	3 75
13	11,190	3 00	2	2,130	3 00
3	3,060	4 00	7	6,870	2 25
14	17,200	4 25	17	16,980	4 00
1	1,230	2 00	17	21,490	4 50
20	19,920	3 75	15	17,120	4 00
2	3,420	2 00	21	18,560	3 85
19	20,100	4 62½	1	1,000	4 00
5	18,000	4 00	23	19,940	1 75
1	1,040	2 00	14	12,980	4 00
1	1,060	2 00	1	1,290	3 62
28	42,380	4 35	18	18,480	4 25

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

39	42,180	@3 80	18	20,650	@3 75
18	22,030	4 85	18	20,440	4 00
12	12,140	3 75	3	2,460	2 50
18	18,560	3 90	3	2,660	2 50
1	1,240	3 00	17	19,440	4 50
17	21,710	4 80	1	2,000	3 50
1	1,220	3 50	19	21,000	4 50
16	6,610	3 00	4	3,960	4 50
1	13,140	4 50	21	23,240	4 50
2	2,520	4 50	1	1,250	4 00
20	19,760	4 25	24	24,150	3 50
20	19,770	3 60			

HOTHER, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD.

17	19,150	@4 50	17	18,960	@4 00
18	20,000	4 75	1	1,040	4 00
5	5,600	4 75	1	1,110	4 12
19	18,810	3 50	21	20,870	4 25
19	18,400	3 50	20	20,020	4 25
18	17,540	3 50	27	19,450	3 10
2	1,920	2 25	19	20,080	3 50
1	1,040	@3 75	30	29,580	@4 00

Hogs.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, SOLD.

No.	Weights.	Price.	No.	Weights.	Price.
68	10,020	$4 35	104	22,250	$4 32
82	15,440	4 40	1	4,000	4 00

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

197	29,900	$4 45	134	23,240	$4 45
179	28,140	@7 13	23	3,780	@4 25
65	14,650	4 60	17	2,860	4 25
65	11,230	4 60	19	3,220	4 25
119	21,460	4 60	11	2,310	4 60
119	21,400	4 60	20	3,360	4 60
12	1,770	4 25	18	3,080	4 25
12	1,770	4 25	18	3,080	4 25
17	3,170	5 00	58	11,830	4 60
17	2,640	4 50	61	11,830	4 60
27	5,000	4 65	99	18,250	4 61
27	4,960	4 70	69	12,660	4 60
23	4,320	4 55	35	6,250	4 25
24	4,360	4 60	35	6,250	4 25
117	24,600	4 40	192	40,180	4 50
49	11,150	4 50	79	17,960	4 50
91	14,650	3 90	75	16,980	4 10
29	6,160	4 75	29	6,160	4 75
28	5,560	4 30	35	6,970	4 30

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 6, 1873.

	Cents.
Bennett, A., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1
Brown, Mrs. Chas. P., Corry, Pa.	3
Bebo, John, Bedford, Pa.	1
Fitzsimmons, Wm., Jr., Allegheny, Pa.	1
Hern, Wilbert, Monnville, Pa.	3
Ramsay, John, Homewood Station, Pa.	1

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Suit for Damages.

John C. Andrews, father of the boy who was killed on the Pan Handle Railroad, at the mouth of the tunnel, on Saturday last, has brought suit for damages in the District Court against the railroad company, alleging that the boy was shoved off the train by an employee. H. C. Mackrell, Esq., appears for the plaintiff.

City Finances.

The Finance Committee of the City Councils met yesterday afternoon at the Controller's office, Wm. Phillips in the chair. There was not much business to transact, and none of public importance. The committee passed upon the bonds of a number of tax collectors, and ordered the redemption of some twenty-one dollars in old city scrip, recently presented. Matters from Councils were also acted upon.

Interesting Occasion.

Recently the palatial mansion of Mr. Jacob B. Hubley, senior member of the widely known and popular firm of J. B. Hubley & Co., confectioners, of this city, was the scene of much interest on the occasion of the tenth wedding anniversary. Quite a goodly company from the "city folk" went to Wilkinsburg by cars, bearing many testimonials of regard to the happy couple. The various souvenirs, estimated by money value, amounted to a nice sum The occasion was made memorable somewhat by the baptism of the youngest member of the household. After enjoying an elegant repast, and a delightful *tete a tete*, the city guests returned to the city by the 10 o'clock train. Mrs. Hubley was the daughter of Mr. Jacob Pecholtz, a celebrated artist of Lancaster, where she so long resided, Mr. Kichhoff was long associated and on friendly terms with Professor Rauch, Bradbeer Stevens and other distinguished residents of that rich old community. He was an artist of high merit. Among his productions before his death was a painting representing Mark Antony delivering his oration over the body of Cæsar, with fifty characters on the canvass.

Fashionable Weddings at Trinity Church.

For several days the fashionable circles in our staid community have been wonderfully excited over the marriage of two young and beautiful ladies of this city, in Trinity Episcopal church. Both occasions were largely attended by the elite of this city and Allegheny. The first wedding came off Wednesday noon, in the presence of a very select and large company of friends and spectators. The bride, Miss E. Carson Myers, was the youngest daughter of Dr. John J. Myers, deceased, the first surgeon appointed by the government to the United States Marine Hospital, in Allegheny, and who for a time was Physician to the Board of Health. The groom, Mr. J. Carpenter Peyton, formerly of the East, is now connected with the extensive drug establishment of Harris & Ewing. The happy pair were attended by Misses Amoss, Radcliffe and Reese, bridesmaids, and Messrs. Robinson, Hallock and Neidhammer, groomsmen, and Mr. Myers, mother of the beautiful bride, and Dr. L. H. Harris, brother-in-law, with Messrs. Murphy and Barton, ushers. Miss E. E. Amoss, the handsome first bridesmaid, is from Richmond, Va., where her father Colonel James A. Amoss, a wealthy and influential gentleman in that part of Virginia, and the rest of the attendants being residents of this city. Dr. Scarborough performed the wedding ceremony with "the ring," with exquisite propriety and impressiveness, and at intervals the organist daintily manipulated the ingrument and added much to the interest of the occasion. Quite a large party afterwards proceeded to the Union Depot Hotel, where Colonel E. A. Unger, the well known establishment, served up an elegant dinner in the private dining room, with the delicacies of the season. At 4:40 P. M. the bride and groom left for New York, to spend some time in the Eastern cities. A number of the specially invited guests came from Maryland and Virginia and other points to witness and participate in the ceremony.

Hardly had the ceremony passed when the "gossip" attendant in such events was kindled afresh over the wedding last evening of the Trinity. The beautiful bride is the daughter of our well-known townsman, Mr. Henry G. Hale, merchant, to Mr. Harmar, of Philadelphia, son of Congressman Harmar, of that city. Several hundred invitations had been sent out, and the bridal party, stationed in Trinity, the ceremony being at night and the weather charming, the spacious edifice was well filled with the beauty and wealth of the community. The old English ceremony was observed, the father giving away his daughter. The groom was accompanied by, we presume, his mother. No bridesmaids or groomsmen were in attendance, two ushers only being stationed near the altar. The bride was robed in rich and costly white silk, with white veil covering the entire person. The other lady, accompanying the groom was dressed in a plain rich cream colored silk. The gentlemen were neatly attired in black cloth suits. The ceremony was similar to the previous dage, the spacious edifice at intervals being filled with exquisite snatches of music. After the ceremony the bridal party retired to the vestry, the moving pageant of well dressed people. We understand a large company assembled last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, in Allegheny, to enjoy festive pleasure before proceeding to the East.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Last night the Lydia Thompson burlesque troupe delighted a very large audience with their rendition of "Robin Hood." Messrs. Elsler and Gotthold must by this time be convinced of the taste of their patrons for the racking, rollicking burlesque. Whether the fact is flattering or otherwise, it is no less a fact that the Thompson company are attractive, each evening, to more persons than can be conveniently seated in the Opera House. The singing is certainly above par—that of Miss Beaumont quite excellent.

To night Miss Thompson takes her farewell benefit in Bice Beard. The piece is the favorite of the company, and in it there can be no disappointment. To-morrow, Mephisto will be given at the Matinee, and for the final performance in the evening two pieces are announced.

Academy of Music.

The dramatization of the poem of "Shamus O'Brien" was well given last evening by the company from Sherry's New York theater. Many of our best citizens were present and enjoyed the faithful delineation of Irish character by this talented company. To night "98; or, Beneath the Gibbet" will be repeated. There will be a "New Magdalen" matinee to-morrow. Sharpley, Sheridan and Mack will hold the Academy boards next week.

Trimble's Varieties.

The Stuart sisters, Hurley, Marr and the Foxes draw large houses at this ever-popular place of resort. The performance is varied and strong as necessary to make a variety entertainment. An unusually attractive bill is announced for to-night. The ladies' attache to Bedford will not be forgotten.

Masonic Hall.

The third marvelous entertainment by Professor Macallister, last evening, was attended by a larger audience than upon any preceding evening. The wonders performed by the Professor are not to be described by the initiated; suffice it to say they are of a character to astound the spectator.

The usual number of presents were distributed, and the usual fairness in the distribution was manifested. The Cape Cod turkey fell to Fritz Stein, of 160 Pine street; the lounge to Miller, of Allegheny, took the watch; and Mrs. Rose Meyer, of 120 Third street, Allegheny, drew the bureau.

This evening there will be an entire change of programme. The principal gift will be a gold-band French China tea set. The candy matinee at two o'clock to-morrow is certain to be a treat to the little folks, though the entertainment will be equally agreeable to older people.

John McCullough.

Next week the people of Pittsburgh are to be treated to a succession of Shakspearean tragic representations by this brilliant tragedian of the Pacific coast, who, during his brief visit to the Atlantic States, appears to have taken the critics of every city in which he has played, by storm. Mr. McCullough is a comparatively young actor, but has achieved many memorable successes. A protege and pupil of the great Forrest, he has maintained a record of warm interest in him to the last. Mr. McCullough commenced his career in Philadelphia some thirteen years ago, and about eight years since accepted an engagement as leading actor at the then principal theater in San Francisco, but two years ago was called to the management of the New California Theater, the superintendence of which he still retains. During his residence in that city he has, it is said, greatly elevated the standard of the drama. The critics of those Eastern cities in which he has appeared during his present tour affirm that his efforts are worthy to be ranked with those of the few really great masters of tragedy in the present age. As unaccustomed pleasure which is in store for our citizens will, unquestionably, create among them a very lively flutter of preliminary gaiety.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

Important Notice—Opening of the Eastern Extension to Reynoldsville.

Col. Lawrence, Superintendent of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, gives notice to the public that the eastern extension is now open and ready for business between Red Bank Junction and Reynoldsville. Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

East.	Express.	Mixed train.
Red Bank.....leave	11:35 A. M.	7:50 A. M.
New Bethlehem.....arrive	12:05 P. M.	10:20 A. M.
Brookville.....leave	1:45 P. M.	.....
Reynoldsville.....leave	2:30 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
Reynoldsville.....arrive	5:05 P. M.	.....
West.	**Express.**	**Mixed train.**
Reynoldsville.....leave	6:30 A. M.	.....
Brookville.....arrive	7:45 A. M.	.....
Brookville.....leave	7:50 A. M.	1:45 P. M.
New Bethlehem.....	9:08 A. M.	3:45 P. M.
Red Bank.....arrive	9:40 A. M.	4:20 P. M.

The express trains, East and West, will connect with Buffalo express, North, and night express, South, at Red Bank. Mixed train, West, will connect at Red Bank, with Buffalo express, South, and night express, North. Both mixed trains will carry passengers.

EX POSTMASTER STEWART.

The Trial Continued—The Reason for it

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge Bradford, Messrs. R. B. Carnahan and Thomas M. Marshall, counsel for John Flinn Stewart, ex Postmaster of Pittsburgh, with embezzlement, made an application for a continuance of the trial until the next term of court. Mr. Carnahan read the following affidavit.

John B. Stewart, defendant, being duly sworn, says that he was Postmaster at Pittsburgh from the latter part of the year 1870 until the last week in September, 1873, when he ceased to be such Postmaster, and his successor was soon thereafter appointed, who is now in charge of the Pittsburgh Postoffice.

He further says that his accounts as Postmaster for the last quarter that he was in office, have not been settled by the Auditor of the Postoffice Department, and that he does not certainly know what, if any, has not been officially and lawfully ascertained how much money he is indebted to the United States as late Postmaster, whether in the shape of postal revenues, money order receipts and funds, or otherwise.

Deponent further says that he cannot safely go on to trial until his said accounts have been settled; that his vouchers are necessary to which he is justly entitled, which ought to enter into said and lawfully trial, and which he has been unable to present settlement, but which he has been deprived of his own illness and sickness, and those of them are in the health, and partly because song of them are in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, out of deponent's custody and control.

That he has been informed and believes that his said accounts are now being investigated by said Auditor, with a view to the final audit and settlement of the same; and that injustice will be done both to deponent and his sureties, if this indictment is pressed to trial before the said settlement is made. That the presence of some of the clerks in the office of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department as well as in the Postmaster General's office, with sundry letters, accounts and paper, is absolutely necessary to his defense on the trial of the cause; but that it will be necessary for himself and one of his counsel to go to Washington on said audit and examination and inquiry before it can be certainly ascertained what correspondence and papers in said offices are needed.

He therefore asks that said case may be continued until said accounts are settled, and to give him the time needful for the preparation of his defense.

JOHN B. STEWART.

Judge Bradford asked the District Attorney if he had any objection to the continuance.

Mr. Swoope replied that the government was ready for trial, but the case had been laid over to await the Auditor's investigation, which had not been reached, and to which the defendant's counsel were entitled. He thought the grounds laid for a continuance were good, and that the motion should be granted.

The continuance was then granted, and the bail was reduced from $50,000 to $40,000.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

South Pittsburgh District Conference.

The second session of this Conference commenced in Bethany street M. E. church (South Side), of this city, Tuesday evening, with a judicious sermon from Rev. John Huston, of Bentleysville, Pa., from the text—"Then Agrippa answered and said unto Paul almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

The Conference proper opened Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, pastor of Walton church, South Side. Rev. Dr. Hiram Miller, the Presiding Elder of the district, presided, by virtue of his office. Rev. James Meehom and Mr. A. M. Hammett were elected Secretaries. About thirty members responded to the first roll call. While the Nominating Committee was absent, the chairman gave a detailed and interesting statement of the financial and spiritual condition of the district. The salaries of pastors in several instances had been increased, and only in one case a reduction. No special religious work in the district at this time. Sunday school work in good condition. The pastors of churches reported the state of their respective charges. Financially, the churches had generally felt the effects of the panic, and religiously the prospects were encouraging in many places. Committees were appointed on the Examination of Local Preachers, Temperance, Sunday Schools, State of the Church, Church Claims, and Local Preachers' Work. Upon a stated question, proposed by Rev. E. Wilhelm, "Is it necessary for a local preacher to receive the recommendation of the Quarterly Conference in order to secure the renewal of his license for the District Conference?" the chairman answered no.

In the afternoon the Conference reassembled and opened with devotional services conducted by the President. Immediately after the minutes were approved, reports from Local Preachers were called for. J. A. Hunter, O. C. House, R. Rogers, W. Stewart and J. Keuning reported that they were engaged in work and had plenty to do. Rev. G. W. Canage, pastor of Wesley chapel of this city, read an able and interesting essay on the question "How can we best promote the spiritual and financial interests of the District?" A spirited and inspiring discussion followed by Revs. Dr. Johnston, E. Hingeley, B. Rogers, J. A. Brasier, L. McGinn, O. C. House, J. Michine and T. McCleary and Messrs. J. Adams.

Met in the evening and opened with devotional exercises by Rev. J. Kenning. Next question was taken up, "How can we best organize and utilize our Local Ministry?" Rev J. Wilkinson of (Lawrenceville) City church opened the discussion in a pointed and excellent remarks, followed by several other members. The regular order of the programme was resumed, and Rev. R. B. Mansell preached an excellent discourse—text John 1:1.

Yesterday (Thursday) morning the Conference opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. W. L. McGrew. Reports from Local Preachers was examined and Revs. J. Jones, E. D. Phillips and J. Webb, gave an account of their labors. The character of Local Preachers was examined and passed, and in orders, their licenses were renewed, as follows: Revs. Stewart, Rogers, Jacobs, Moument, Brasher, Morris (T. S.), Webb, A. Romtog, Downing, Rose, Taylor, Lynn, Jones, Bemis, Ford, Ebbert, Winnett, Kenning, Evans, Swindle, Hill, Jennings, Rothwell, Phillips, Smith, Veach, Morris (W. G.), Donnelly and Wilson. The following gentlemen were examined, passed and redicensed, namely: G. Duncan, T. Klein, J. B. Hingeley, S. Moore, H. Seger, G. P. Mitchell, M. Bell, L. D. Fox, J. F. Phillips was licensed to preach, and T. P. Conner, H. R. Holland, T. F. Phillips being recommended from their Quarterly Conference, and having passed the necessary examination, were recommended to the Pittsburgh Annual Conference as suitable persons to be received on trial. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to a large number of members of the Conference and visitors and members of the contiguous congregations. Rev. Dr. Miller, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, who conducted the solemn service with fine effect.

Afternoon session opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. G. W. Baker. A resolution was adopted asking the Pittsburgh Camp Meeting Association" to hold a national camp meeting at Bentleysville, Washington county, Pa., during the ensuing year.

The Committee on Collections reported, urging that the respective charges take up the collections required by the discipline at the most appropriate time and efficient manner; receive from each member a collection and that afterwards pro rate collections, and that especial attention be given to the claims of the missionary cause and claims of necessitous cases.

Committee on Temperance reported, that inasmuch as all the resources had been employed to suppress intemperance had been unsuccessful, it was resolved to endeavor to create a moral sentiment in the minds of the people sufficient to official position, State or national, any who are not temperance men and will labor for a prohibitory law.

A verbal report was made on the State of the Church, the committee being excused from preparing a formal report, after which the Committee on Sabbath Schools reported, recommending the introduction of the work and lamenting the fact that so few of the members of the Church take any interest in the matter. Resolutions were appended requesting pastors to urge members to encourage the cause, and superintendents to encourage the study of bible children into the school.

Committee on Local Preachers reported, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Presiding Elder in his round on the district, obtain from the Quarterly Conferences the names of every place where local preachers might preach with advantage to the church, and report the same to the next District Conference.

Rev. J. Wilhelm was elected Treasurer, after which report of Committee on Church Claims was adopted by vote of two Sunday Schools. Rev. J. Mechem read an excellent essay on "The Advantages of Sunday Schools to the Church," which Rev. Wm. Johnson followed with a good essay on "The Duty of the Church to Sustain Temperance Organizations." Several brief remarks were made on the subject by Rev. W. Lynch, of Beaver.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered by Rev. W. Stewart, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The diligent, constant and steadfast attention of Christian people is necessary to create and secure a continued growth of grace, and to aim for a holy heart. To secure this end, they must engage earnestly in Godly work; and,

WHEREAS, It is pleasing to God, as His Holy Word declares, for His people to meet together, therefore,

Resolved, by this Conference, That each member is under sacred obligations to God, ourselves, and our fellow man, to make personal effort, at every time and seasonable place, to converse and pray with those whom we may have association to embrace Christ, seek His saving grace and serve Him.

Resolved, That we will, by God's goodness, in our churches and classes, to urge this personal effort work upon all the members of the church, and endeavor, under God's gracious blessing, to promote revivals of the work of salvation throughout all our borders.

Rev. L. McGuire moved that it is the duty of all the members of the Conference to attend its sessions, or give a satisfactory reason, in writing, for their absence; and further, that local preachers and exhorters be requested to compel the attendance, and secure the passage of their character and renewal of their licenses, if ordained ministers or licentiates.

Resolutions of thanks were tendered for hospitality, &c. Monongahela city was selected as the place for holding the next Conference, and adjourned with a benediction by Rev. W. H. Kincaid.

In the evening a grand "Old Folks'" Meeting, composed of a number of the Sunday schools of the South Side, was held in the Town Hall, Rev. Dr. Hiram Miller, P. E., presiding. Stirring addresses were delivered by the President and Revs. G. W. Baker, J. H. Henry, Thomas McCleary. A large congregation was present and the following exercises, conducted by Revs. Thaddeus Stevens and Johnston, E. Hingeley, B. Rogers, J. A. Brasier, L. McGinn, O. C. House, J. Michine and T. McCleary and Messrs. J. Adams.

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